



THE TIMES Tomorrow

Fair weather or foul, The Great British Summer begins tomorrow in a special 10-page *Saturday*. Philip Howard and his fellow critics compile a holiday reading list and Jane MacQuitty, wine correspondent, mixes summer cocktails. The travel page heads north by motorhome and a new series on weekend breaks starts in the border country. Out of doors, there is advice on house painting and the gardening column considers lawn maintenance. Also included in the section published each Saturday with *The Times* are news and views of the coming week's events in the arts and an extensive guide to bank holiday activities. There are three prizes of £50 to be won in a jumbo crossword competition and an alternative set of concise clues (and answers) for the non-competitive.

Go-ahead for RAF superjet

British Aerospace have been given the go-ahead for the prototype of a supersonic fighter for the RAF. It was announced from the Paris air show yesterday. Up to £70m will come from the Government and the rest from firms in this country, West Germany and Italy.

Reforms sought in education

A group of leading industrialists and academics has called for reform of sixth-form and university education, which they say has become too specialized. They want broader-based courses, giving more suitable general preparation for employment.

Crossed line

Russia has rejected President Reagan's proposals for improving the "hot line" between Moscow and Washington. Tass said the idea was intended to divert attention from the MX missile Pershing phase, page 6.

Stocks boost

The stock market continued to gain with the *Financial Times* Index rising 5.6 points to a record 706.2. The pound was 1.45 cents up against the dollar at \$1.60.

Russia with love

The three Greenham Common peace women who have been in Russia for a week say they intend to return in September with a much larger group and meet Mr Andropov, the Soviet leader.

Shaping up

One hundred turned up for the "Miss Warsaw Region" contest, among them secretaries, trainee schoolgirls and strippers. Poland was back in the body beautiful business after 25 years.

Loner's gift

Betty Trask, the writer who has left £400,000 for an annual fiction award, spent many years as a recluse in a small terrace house, relying on neighbours to bring her food.

United's Cup

Manchester United won last night's FA Cup final replay, beating Brighton 4-0 at Wembley. It was the biggest winning margin since the Second World War.

Leader page 13
Letters: on local government, from Sir John Gifford and Mr C. D. Woodward; art thefts, from the Director-General of the National Trust
Leading articles: State of the election campaign; Transatlantic air fares; Dr Sakharov
Features: pages 10-12
Why Pym's No 1 on the hit list: The troubles of the PLO; The press and the election; John Pardo's election column; Philip Howard on Cubism; Spectrum: The proud pirate of punk; The Dali scandal; Friday Page: The childhood 10 per cent; Medical Briefing: Sweden's welfare problems
Special Report, Pages 15-18
The London Business School's new Plowden Building was opened yesterday by Prince Charles. *The Times* describes the courses and research projects and interviews the personalities.
Obituary, page 14
Former King Idris I of Libya

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Labour defence split 'could cost election'

Mr Callaghan's rejection of Labour's non-nuclear defence policy angered party organizers and brought a claim that he could cost Labour the election.

The former Labour prime minister stood by his speech on defence despite the anger it has caused in his party (Page 5)

By Julian Haviland and Anthony Bevins

Mr James Callaghan's rejection of the Labour Party's non-nuclear defence policy caused resentment and confusion yesterday among the party's campaign planners and brought him bitter rebukes from prominent members of the party's national executive committee.

Mr Alex Kilson, the former party chairman, said Mr Callaghan's speech in Cardiff on Wednesday, in which he said that Britain should not give up Polaris submarines unilaterally, could cost Labour the election.

Mr Sam McCuskie, the present chairman, said that when Mr Callaghan was leader, if anybody stepped outside the manifesto as he had done, he would have slapped him over the knuckles hard.

At Labour's campaign press conference, where Mr Michael Foot made an emergency appearance to reduce the impact of Mr Callaghan's apostasy, Mr James Mortimer, the general secretary, betrayed the party's nervousness by suggesting Mr Foot's leadership had been called in question at a meeting of the campaign committee.

Mr Mortimer, normally sure-footed, astonished reporters by volunteering the news that when the committee met an hour before "we were all in a state of confusion".

Mr Foot, who was speaking on the Thames Television TV Eye programme, was asked whether he agreed that his leadership was one of the main reasons for the party's poor showing in the opinion polls. He replied: "We have got troubles" but added that he believed poll researchers were asking the wrong questions.

A Harris Research Centre poll commissioned for the programme showed that the Tories have a 15 per cent lead over Labour, compared with a 10 per cent lead in a poll for the same programme last week.

In an arduous and poorly organized tour of south London constituencies, Mr Foot spent much of the time trying to avoid questions from television and newspaper reporters about the leadership issue.

He insisted that the main issue in the election was "jobs, jobs, jobs". But he had little time to speak to voters because of the tight schedule and the late running of his programme.

the Party, and we support the manifesto. It looked like a classic gaffe, and reporters wondered if the leadership question was deliberately raised and a vote sought. Mr Foot had to explain, in embarrassment, that no question had arisen: the committee was only dealing with some of the foolish suggestions in some of the newspapers.

Concern about the effect of Mr Callaghan's speech was voiced by Mr John Gidding as soon as the campaign committee assembled yesterday. As well as Mr Foot, Mr McCuskie and Mr Mortimer, Mr Peter Shore, Mr Roy Hattersley and Mr David Bessent were present.

They readily agreed with Mr Gidding that the speech could not be ignored, and Mr Foot decided to go before the press and speak as Mr Gidding advised him: "To hell with Jim Callaghan! You are the leader of the party and that is all that matters. We have agreed our

policy. It is in the manifesto, and we all support the manifesto."

Mr Foot was advised to point out that Mr Callaghan was on the right side and had urged his audience to vote Labour.

All this he did, except that he did not reproach Mr Callaghan. And when asked yet again if he agreed with Mr John Silkin, Labour's defence spokesman, who yesterday said that Labour was absolutely committed to abandon all nuclear weapons within five years, Mr Foot again chose not to answer directly. He said he had made it clear that the party was abiding by the manifesto.

Others had no compunction in reproaching the former party leader and Prime Minister. Mr Kitson, who is chairman of Labour's international committee, said in Great Yarmouth that Mr Callaghan "lost us the 1979 election with his five per cent wages policy, and he could be costing us this one."

Mr Kitson, although an out-and-out unilateralist and on the far left of the party, is loyal to the Foot-Healey joint leadership and the manifesto compromise which talks of unilateralism in the medium term, and multilateralism going in hand in hand.

He did not criticize Mr Healey for saying guardedly

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Tory leader praised by Reagan

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

President Reagan yesterday entered the British election campaign by making statements in praise of Mrs Thatcher which seem certain to boost the Prime Minister's election prospects.

In an interview with six foreign television journalists on the eve of the Williamsburg economic summit, the President expressed his admiration and respect for Mrs Thatcher and welcomed her determination to go ahead with the deployment of cruise missiles in Britain.

He also said that she retained "a sort of veto power" over the firing of the cruise missiles. The President and Mrs Thatcher have long been mutual admirers of each other and they are known to see eye-to-eye on most key political and economic issues. However, the fact that President Reagan allowed himself to speak about her in a way which, if it had happened in an American election, would be tantamount to an endorsement of a candidate, is certain to raise eyebrows in London, as well as Washington.

defenceless nations which were overrun. The sight of easy pickings tempted the aggressor. "So if the Labour Party were to dismantle our defences and turn Britain's strength to weakness they would take the very action which would threaten the peace which we have worked so hard to preserve. Labour's one-sided disarmament makes war more likely. By taking peace for granted they encourage the warlike and tempt the aggressor."

To anyone tempted to vote for Labour, she said that Labour no longer stood for the traditions and liberties which made Britain great. The Conservatives had stayed true to those traditions and liberties.

Mrs Thatcher said that Britain was determined to keep the peace by making sure that no one dared risk making war, but Britain was prepared, even anxious, to disarm, provided the Soviets disarmed too, and provided they retained a balance of arms that could be verified.

Widening her attack on the Labour Party, she said that the leaders were disarmed enough in the battle of words yet when it came to the real battle for economic survival and lasting prosperity they had no stomach for the fight. Their Manifesto confirmed that in the end Labour always ran away. They were running away from the need to defend their country, fleeing from the reform of the unions, running out of Europe.



Embracing the feminine vote: Mr Foot encounters Miss Michelle Hardwood during an election drive in London. Photograph: Bill Warhurst.

Opposite views of tension in Middle East

From Christopher Walker, Jabbal Bayada, Lebanon

Despite, or perhaps because of last week's US negotiated pact between Israel and Lebanon, unmistakable signs of preparations for war are now clearly visible on either side of the tense, twisting ceasefire line between Israel and Syria which cuts through occupied Lebanon.

This week, both armies have been systematically boosting their forces and increasing their preparedness in a way not seen since the fierce fighting in the Bekaa Valley halted last July. Israel has dispatched hundreds of men and scores of armoured vehicles northwards in a new alert called in anticipation of the large Syrian manoeuvres which Israeli officers predict will take place in the Golan Heights over the next 72 hours.

Here in one of the Israeli positions closest to the Syrian capital of Damascus, a mere 18 miles away, Israeli soldiers - stripped to the waist in the midday sun and assisted by giant bulldozers - have been busy piling huge boulders on to new fortifications, which, when complete, will tower a protective 30 ft above their billets.

Senior Israeli officers are only too aware of the bitter irony that such an alert, and intense fortification work, should be set in train less than two weeks since Israel signed an agreement designed to get its troops out of Lebanon where 485 have so far died since the invasion last June 6.

In the distance, on hillsides reaching down into the fertile Bekaa, the appearance of the countryside offered a ready explanation why the Israelis are fortifying their positions with such vigour, and one reason why the roads north to Lebanon were yesterday clogged with Israeli military traffic.

As far as the eye could see, the Syrian-held territory was scarred with the marks of tank reverses, new artillery positions, and supply routes. "They may be defensive in nature, but such earthworks can be made offensive in a flash," an Israeli officer said. "That is why Israel is taking these precautions - we are not to play the game by the Syrian rules."

The prospect of renewed combat has increased enormously as the result of Syria's attempt on Wednesday to shoot down Israeli warplanes on a regular reconnaissance mission over Lebanon. A tough official statement from Israel's military spokesman described the incident as "a clear violation of the ceasefire between Israel and Syria."

PLO loses out, page 12

First skirmishes in battle for P & O

By Jonathan Clare

The opening salvoes in the £290m battle for control of P&O the shipping and construction company, fired yesterday at the London headquarters of the Office of Fair Trading (OFT).

Trafalgar House, the shipping and property group run by Mr Nigel Brookes, announced its takeover attempt of the company, chaired by Lord Inchcape, on Tuesday. P&O said immediately it would strenuously resist Trafalgar.

The directors of both companies yesterday met the deputy director general of the OFT, Miss Elizabeth Llewellyn-Smith, to put their preliminary cases.

The OFT will decide in about three weeks whether it should advise the Trade Secretary to refer the case for investigation by the Monopolies and Mergers Commission.

There is widespread belief in the City that the bid will be referred because of its size and the strategic implications.

The OFT yesterday asked Trafalgar about the philosophy behind its business and particularly about the cargo side of its shipping operations. He has agreed to make further detailed written submissions but both sides are likely to return to the OFT for more talks.

Last night Mr Oliver Brooks, P&O's managing director, said his company would also make written submissions but would prefer not to discuss what the OFT had asked him. "Other government departments are involved, though would rather not say which," he said.

If Trafalgar wins control it is likely to float P&O's banking arm - Twentieth Century Banking Corporation - as a quoted company.

Business News, page 19

Bomb explodes in centre of Bloemfontein

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

A bomb exploded in the centre of Bloemfontein, the capital of the Orange Free State, yesterday at 12.50 pm, destroying or damaging a number of cars and blowing out windows in buildings. No one was reported killed or injured.

Last Friday a car bomb killed 18 people and injured more than 200 in central Pretoria. The underground African National Congress later claimed that the bomb had been planted by its guerrillas and had been aimed at a military target.

Neither the ANC nor any other organization has yet claimed responsibility for the Bloemfontein explosion.

Policeman and milkman die in Ulster shootings

From Richard Ford, Belfast

A police reservist and a milkman were killed in separate gun attacks in Northern Ireland yesterday amid fears that violence will increase in the last two weeks of the general election campaign.

Constable Colin Carson was killed while manning a checkpoint at the police station in Cookstown, co Tyrone. Fifty minutes earlier, as Mr Trevor Close, aged 34, made a regular delivery to a shop in north Belfast, two men fired five shots at him at close range.

Mr Close, who was married with two children, was thought to have had links with the Irish Republic Socialist Party.

Israelis dig in and step up readiness

From Christopher Walker, Jabbal Bayada, Lebanon

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PLO loses out, page 12

Army chief relaxes in Damascus

From Robert Fisk, Damascus

War fever is one thing, but preparations for war are quite another. That, at least, is the lesson to be drawn in Damascus over the past 24 hours, where the government-controlled press has warned Israel of the dire consequences of a further conflict, while the Syrian Army commander in Lebanon has been sipping beer in one of Damascus' best hotels.

It once relied upon the Syrian press for information, of course, one might think differently. "Syria will not back down," the newspaper *Al-Bath* - the organ of the ruling Baath party - announced yesterday.

But the physical evidence of any forthcoming war remains rather slim. United Nations observers around Golan say privately that "contrary to reports from Israel, the Syrian Army is not planning or carrying out any manoeuvres in their area." In the past 24 hours, they have logged only three over-flights of Syrian territory, all by Israeli jets carrying out reconnaissance missions.

Although there are rumours in Damascus that reservists are to be called up before the end of the month, there has been no further reinforcement of Syrian troops in the Bekaa Valley.

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They reassured the British officials that British Airways would not race similar proceedings in matching People Express low fares, unless there was an illegal act of conspiracy.

But there has apparently been

Continued on back page, col 3

People Express granted licence

By Michael Bailey, Transport Editor

A new era of cheap Atlantic air fares opens today when the 599 People Express Jumbo jet takes off from Gatwick after an unexpected overnight climb-down by the British Government in bilateral talks with the United States yesterday.

Telephones at the airline's offices in Gatwick and New York were flooded with calls as soon as it became known that Britain had agreed to the service.

The first flight by chartered Boeing 747 was expected to arrive at Gatwick at 6.55 this morning with all its 434 seats full after an overnight flight from New York. Seats were also expected to be full for the return flight at 10.25 this morning.

Flights are heavily booked for weeks ahead, despite the uncertainty of recent days when Britain dragged its feet over licence.

In New York, Mr Harold Peretti, the airline's head of operations, said that the new service marked a "major step forward in international aviation". In London, Sir Freddie Laker said that he was "thrilled and delighted".

At Gatwick, People Express said: "We are very excited, and deeply grateful to the British Department of Trade for going into late-night sessions to grant the licence". The service would be a "big success" especially for students and families.

The British Government's delay in granting the licence collapsed inexplicably late on Wednesday night.

The American delegation clarified the application of domestic anti-trust laws to international aviation, and

gather you take it in turns to fly the plane...



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London Business School

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Writer of romances never spoke of men

By Craig Seton

Betty Trask, a writer of light romances who left nearly £400,000 in her will to the Society of Authors for an annual romantic fiction prize, had spent many years as a "poor" recluse in a tiny terrace house in Frome, Somerset, relying on neighbours for food.

None of the neighbours and acquaintances who ran errands for the spinster knew of her fortune. They said they had often wondered how Miss Trask, aged 77, who never spoke of men or past romances, could have written more than 50 romantic novels.

According to Mrs Christine May, Miss Trask, for all her prolific romantic writing, did not appear to like men and instead may have enjoyed the "perfect" romance only through her novels.

Mrs May said: "I think she used to dream of romances. I don't think she ever had a real romance of her own. It was just fantasy."

Miss Trask, who died in January in Frome, a small town in Wiltshire, was described as a very thin, white-haired woman, with an aristocratic manner, who had apparently enjoyed a successful career as a writer for women's magazines and a novelist in London before returning to Frome, her mother's home, at 25 years old to live in Oakfield Road, an unpretentious back street.

After her mother's death, she rarely went out, but apparently relied on neighbours to call and run errands for her. She also became the scourge of the Frome library, having been brought to her but on occasions failing to return them even when staff turned up on her doorstep.

None of her light romances can be found in the library today. Before moving into a geriatric hospital five years ago, Miss Trask had apparently tried to write her "memoirs", but she rarely gave any information about her life as a young woman in London.

Mrs Phyllis Bowring, a Frome Red Cross volunteer who collected books for Miss Trask from the library, said that the writer used to correspond with the late Frank Swinerton, the poet and critic, but there was never any suggestion of a romance. She had never spoken of any man who may have played a part in her earlier life.

Mrs Bowring said: "She was not a person of these times. She was still Victorian, or Edwardian, and just lived in the past and had no interest in the present. She was always writing and her rooms were always covered in papers. I used to get her mainly biographies from the library and she liked to read books over and over again."

She also revealed that one of Miss Trask's novels, *Cotton Glove Country*, caused "lots of offence in Frome" because it was about the town, although it was supposed to be fiction. Certain people recognized themselves.

Miss Amy Carey, aged 77, who helped Miss Trask for many years, was apparently the only local woman mentioned in her will. She was left £200.

Grandmother is praised for shooting rescue

A triple shooting would almost certainly have claimed a fourth victim but for the courage of Mrs Rose Meehan, aged 63.

The police said yesterday that Mrs Meehan, a grandmother, tried to wrench a sawn-off shotgun from her son-in-law, Patrick Breslin, as he blasted at his estranged wife and daughter, aged 10. But he was too strong for her, so she grabbed the couple's younger daughter Stephanie, aged eight, and escaped to a neighbour's house.

Detective Chief Inspector Roy Bunn said: "There is no doubt... she saved the girl's life."

The police said Mr Breslin, aged 38, a plant hire contractor, shot dead his wife, Margaret, aged 36, and their daughter, Tracey, before turning the gun on himself on Wednesday night at a house in Institute Road, King's Heath, Birmingham, where Mrs Breslin had moved two weeks ago. An inquest will be opened next week.

Mrs Breslin had taken out a court order on Wednesday against her estranged husband, restraining him from molesting her and the children.

Mr Bunn added: "Mrs Meehan attempted to take the sawn-off shotgun from him, but was unable to wrench it free from his grasp. She was very, very plucky, and managed to get the eight-year-old girl out of the house, and there is no doubt that in doing so she saved the girl's life."

Drug industry rejects MPs' accusations of excess profits

By a Staff Reporter

The drug industry hit back yesterday at a report by MPs which said that excess profits had been made because the National Health Service pricing system failed to keep charges at a reasonable level.

The report, by the Public Accounts Committee, said nine drug companies had made £33m in excess profits from the NHS in two years. Health officials had been able to recoup only £1.7m and were trying to recover "substantially more" from one firm alone.

But Mr Peter Lumley, public affairs manager of the Association of the British Pharmaceutical Industry, which represents 150 drug companies, said most of the £33m was the result of increased productivity and efficiency. Almost none was due to increased prices.

Drug companies were allowed to exceed the profit targets set by the Department of Health and Social Security if they improved productivity, Mr Lumley said.

He added that in general, the industry had not exceeded profit targets. But it would be surprising if an industry that

was recognized as successful, which has attracted investment, was not more profitable than other industries.

"It would be curious if we were to be penalized for greater efficiency and it was deemed we ought to be dragged down to the level of industry generally," The report, published yesterday, criticizes the DHSS for failing to ensure the "reasonableness of drug prices generally," and urges the department to pay attention to "current rates of return in industry generally" in assessing profit levels for drug companies.

The price-fixing scheme, introduced in 1978, is now under review. The committee also called for urgent completion of a government review of transfer prices, the changes for deals between affiliated companies in the same multinational corporation.

The committee says that, overall, the DHSS did not consider the industry had made "excessive" profits. But the committee points out that the return on capital earned by the drugs industry had been creeping up, in spite of falling inflation.

In 1978, the 21 per cent return on capital earned was five percentage points higher than for British industry generally. In 1979 and 1980, under the price-fixing system, it increased to 22 and 23.3 per cent. Since 1978, however, profit margins had been declining in industry generally.

The committee said that in 1980/81, the cost of drugs prescribed to doctors amounted to £866m, and fees and allowances to chemists to £234m. Drugs supplied by manufacturers and wholesalers to hospitals cost £185m. Pharmaceutical expenditure accounts for 10 per cent of NHS costs.

The industry provided about 67,500 jobs, had an inward investment of £300m in two years, and had increased net exports to £575m in 1981, the report said.

Dispensing of Drugs in the National Health Service, (10th Report, Committee of Public Accounts, 1982/83, Stationery Office £4.15).

Eldon Griffiths calls for death penalty

There was a compelling case for the next Parliament to consider hanging for premeditated murder and terrorism, Mr Eldon Griffiths, Conservative candidate for Bury St Edmunds, said at the Police Federation conference in Blackpool yesterday.

For a cold-blooded killer to face the same sentence he imposed would be an invaluable restatement of society's determination that it was not going to tolerate the deliberate slaughter of the innocent, whether for political purposes or gain, he said.

Mr Griffiths said the prospects of the rehabilitation of most serious offenders was little more than a pious dream. "The main risk to police-public relations is not that the public as a whole perceives the police to be too hard; rather it stems from a growing belief that the police no longer are able to provide to the ordinary citizen the minimum standard of protection to which he is entitled."

"Improving police-public relations therefore depends quite critically on beating back crime and disorder, for if the police cannot uphold the law

the danger is that the public will seek to do it themselves, and down that road lies chaos."

The public was just as appalled as policemen by cases where criminals resisting arrest could blast police officers with sawn-off shotguns and still avoid being convicted of attempted murder, said Mr Griffiths.

"The same goes for those fiddlers on the roof at Albany jail. The public, I suspect, was affronted to discover that these five men who have availed themselves of the priceless facilities of television and press to promote the attractions of such terrorist organizations as the IRA and PLO were men who in every case have been found guilty of multiple murder or brutal terrorism involving the death and suffering of totally innocent people. They appear to be serving what is likely to turn out to be little more than 15 years' imprisonment in a far from uncomfortable jail."

"The deterrent effect of punishment over past decades has been weakening and it is high time that Parliament took further action to redress the balance."

Officers reject jail action

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

Moves by prison officers to take industrial action to reduce the jail population failed overwhelmingly at their annual conference at Scarborough yesterday after fears were expressed that they would be committing "political suicide".

Mr David Evans, general secretary of the Prison Officers' Association, accused the Government of wanting an excuse to use its executive powers to release prisoners. As a party of law and order it could then say the action was forced on it.

"We would be the baddies," Mr Evans said. "We would be the ones who would be condemned to the 'cess pits' which overcrowding had created and blamed successive governments."

Short-term alternatives to prison had not been successful, they said.

Mr Robert Piper, of Canterbury said that in spite of the government's plans for new building, a projected prison population of about 50,000 in England and Wales at the end of the decade would mean jails were still holding 6,000 more than they were officially supposed to. Prisoners on remand, facing trial, were among the worst to suffer. One had been in Canterbury since March, 1982.

Prison officers also voted to defend themselves against policies and judgments by European institutions which, they feel, are swinging the balance of power in United Kingdom prisons too much against them and towards the inmates.



Sent for trial: Dennis Nilsen (right), aged 37, a civil servant and former probationary policeman, who was committed for trial to the Central Criminal Court, by Highgate magistrates, London, yesterday. He is accused of murdering five men and the attempted murder of two others in London.

Peace camp plans base blockade

By Nicholas Timmins

Thousands of anti-nuclear protesters are expected to take part in a four-day blockade of the US Air Force base at Upper Heyford in Oxfordshire next week.

The base houses nuclear-capable F111 bombers and is being extended to take EF111 aircraft.

The blockade of all 11 gates at the base had been organized by the strong peace camp which was set up outside the base at Easter last year. It is being supported by CND.

Since February, the 16 members of the peace camp have been touring CND's regional groups organizing support.

At a press conference yesterday, members of the peace camp said they did not expect to stop the base functioning, but hoped they would interfere with its smooth running.

Scientists Against Nuclear Arms yesterday launched a briefing pack on nuclear weapons aimed at the media and Parliamentary candidates.

It argues for unilateral reciprocity for achieving multilateral disarmament, reversing the process by which armament took place.

Broadmoor for boy's killer

Garfield Williams, aged 24, described as a dangerous psychopath, was ordered to be detained in Broadmoor for an unlimited period by the Central Criminal Court, for hurling a boy aged four to his death from the fifth-floor balcony of a London tower block.

Williams, unemployed, of St Raphael's Estate, Stonebridge, north-west London, was cleared of murder but convicted of the manslaughter of Wayne Carroll, of Fitzsimmons Court, Stonebridge.

Bail for PC on assault charge

A policeman accused of seriously injuring a garage owner, was remanded on unconditional bail until June 30 by Horseferry Road magistrates yesterday.

PC Brian Edward Remton, aged 27, of Parkchurch House, Grosvenor Avenue, Highbury, north London, is charged with unlawfully and maliciously inflicting grievous bodily harm on Mr Barry John Carfield at the police station in Upper Street, Islington.

University faces tenure challenge

The Association of University Teachers is taking legal advice to try to block attempts by Stirling University to abolish life tenure for all new academic appointments.

Lecturers at Stirling yesterday received copies of a plan to widen the grounds on which academics can be dismissed. Previously academics could be dismissed only for gross professional malpractice, but the new proposals would allow redundancies for other reasons, including financial cutbacks.

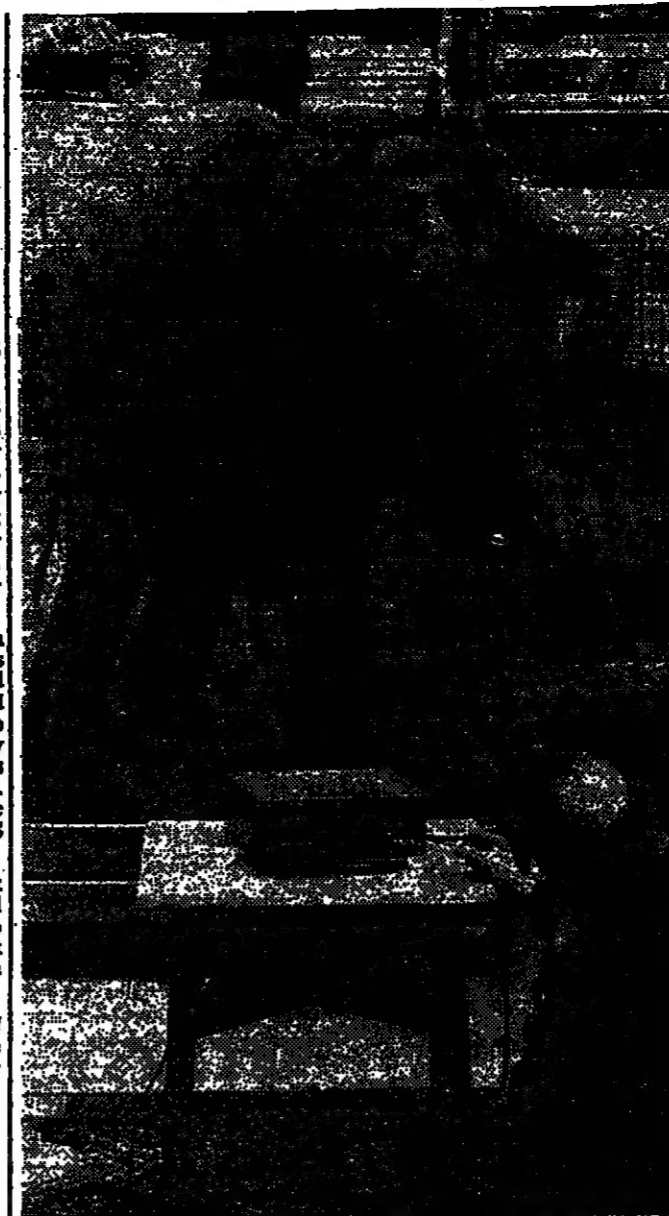
Chess setback

The Hastings International Chess Congress is seeking a new sponsor to replace ICL, the computer firm, which has pulled out after seven years.

Hastings Council will consider a proposal to guarantee the event if a sponsor cannot be found.

Correction

The Times yesterday incorrectly attributed to Mr Ian MacGregor, chairman of British Steel, a statement that if his plan to export semi-finished steel to the United States fell through it would be entirely the responsibility of Labour Party and trade union opposition.



Weight-watcher: Dilberta, aged three, London zoo's elephant from Sri Lanka, being weighed for the first time yesterday. She tipped the scales at 740 kilos (Photograph: John Manning).

Libel damages for test-tube pioneer

Dr Robert Edwards, the test-tube baby pioneer, is to receive "very considerable" libel damages for a report alleging he had experimented on live human embryos, a High Court judge was told yesterday.

Dr Edwards, reader in physiology at Cambridge University, had sued the Press Association, the national news agency, and Mr Richard Woodman, the agency's medical correspondent.

After hearing a statement in which the agency and Mr Woodman apologized to Dr Edwards for what they accepted was a "wrong report" and agreed to pay him damages and costs, Mr Justice Forbes gave leave for the record of the action to be withdrawn.

Mr Desmond Browne, for Dr Edwards, said that, with Mr Patrick Steptoe, he was responsible for the birth of the first child by in-vitro fertilization, and was the leading scientist in the research into human conception outside the womb.

On September 26, 1982, Mr Woodman attended a meeting of the Medical Journalists' Association, which put questions over a telephone link to Dr Edwards about in-vitro fertilization.

Afterwards he wrote a report circulated to the Press Association's newspaper subscribers alleging that Dr Edwards had disclosed that he had carried out experiments on embryos between 14 and 15 spare human embryos.

The article also quoted the secretary of the British Medical Association as saying that they were not in favour of freezing and cloning human embryos.

The Press Association's report formed the basis of articles repeating the allegations in *The Guardian*, *The Times*, *The Daily Telegraph* and Dr Edwards's local newspaper, the *Eastern Daily Press*, of September 27. It was also the basis of an editorial in *The Times* on September 29 for which the publishers had apologized in open court.

Mr Browne said that Mr Woodman's report had misrepresented Dr Edwards's remarks. A tape recording showed that Dr Edwards had not stated that he had experimented on live human embryos.

He had repeatedly made clear that his scientific work had been strictly confined to procedures serving currently accepted treatment of infertility.

Mr Jackson Baer, the director of the Hazlett Gallery, explained in evidence that he was a long standing friend of Mr Villiers David, the distinguished collector, for whom he had sold the drawing. It had not occurred to him to question the drawing at the time since it had been borrowed by experts from the Louvre for a Paris exhibition.

The hearing continues today.

Sale room

£29,700 for letters

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent.

Seventeen handwritten letters from Marcel Proust to his mother, together with eight he wrote to him, were sold at Sotheby's yesterday for £29,700 (estimate £9,000 to £10,000).

Christophers Wood, the London art dealer who specializes in Victorian paintings, the letters document their relationship, ranging from floods of affection to jealousy and sadness. Many of the incidents they record, appear in fictional form in Proust's writing. The letters are dated between October, 1902 and August, 1905.

Apart from this significant literary treasure, all the top prices in Sotheby's auction of manuscript material came in the music section, on pages from an autograph sketchbook by Beethoven containing early versions of as many as five leading works, sold for £27,500 (estimate £25,000 to £30,000) to a European collector bidding over the telephone.

A 12-page Debussy manuscript written around 1887 went for £15,400 (estimate £10,000 to £12,000) to Christopher Wood.

The manuscript sale totalled £258,203 with 22 per cent left unsold, representing a considerable number of smaller lots.

In New York on Wednesday, Sotheby's held a sale of fine books and manuscripts with a total of £317,326 and 24 per cent unsold. The 1860 reprint of Audubon's famous *Birds of America*, interrupted by the Civil War and never completed, secured the top price at \$60,500 (estimate \$50,000 to \$75,000) or £37,577.

In London, Sotheby's held their largest sale of wrist-watches, but the late selection seems to have kept down prices and the sale was 26 per cent unsold with a total of £154,375. Modern watches were tried for the first time but the response was uneven.

Cowley car workers to continue their fight

From Our Correspondent Oxford

Workers at BL's Austin Rover car Assembly plant at Cowley, near Oxford, voted again yesterday to fight to retain the early finish they have enjoyed for 30 years.

Austin Rover wants to phase it out as part of a drive for greater productivity, the company says that if workers stay for another six minutes in the daytime and another six minutes at night they will qualify for bonuses up to £30 a week. Under the present scheme the limit is £18.75.

BL workers say they would earn only £75 a year during the extra time while the factory turns out cars worth an additional £25m.

Previous moves to end the early finish triggered off the so-called "washing-up time" strike which cost car production worth £120m.

At two mass meetings only six of the 5,223 workers voted to accept the company's terms, senior shop stewards said yesterday.

Austin Rover called in full-time union officials for talks yesterday where the failure to reach a local agreement was recognized.

Now national union leaders will be called in. But because of the intervening week's holiday further top-level talks before the general election seems unlikely.

Mr Bobby Fryer, senior shop steward for the Transport and General Workers' Union, said that workers wanted the new scheme to be implemented now so that the higher bonuses they were earning through record output could be paid.

They suggest a ceiling of £28.50, setting aside the issue of the early finish. He said that the company had told them that in the extra working time being sought, workers could earn a maximum of £1.50 a week.

He disclosed that a proposal for the union for a one-off payment of £500 to buy out the early finish, had been rejected by the company. It would cost them around £2.5m.

St James Club

On May 17 we reported on recent hygiene prosecutions by Westminster City Council against "Brooke's the St James's Club and the Bristol Hotel in Mayfair." This reference to the "St James's club" was intended to identify Brooke's club, and in no sense to suggest that the St James Club, an entirely separate establishment, also faced prosecution. We apologise to the latter for any confusion or embarrassment caused.

'Lavish rate' of beating reported by teachers

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

Teachers in more than a hundred local education authorities are said still to be meeting out beatings at a "lavish rate" in spite of last year's European Court ruling that such corporal punishment against parents' wishes breaches human rights law.

In a report published yesterday, the Society of Teachers Opposed to Physical Punishment gives details of 200 beatings, among several thousand reported last year.

Beatings at one London comprehensive, Howbury Grange in Bexley, where they are said to be almost a daily occurrence, have led to five new cases being lodged with the European Commission of Human Rights and parents are calling for the headmaster to be dismissed.

Mr Tom Scott, secretary of Stopp, says in a letter to Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education, sent with the report, that it contains "appalling examples of savagery and cruelty, which are evidently condoned by law and the British Government but which would be tolerated by no genuinely civilized or democratic society."

The report says that Britain is the only country which permits teachers to beat children, more than a century after it was banned in France, and in the 111 local education authorities where it still occurs,

Science report Boost to killer cells may stem leprosy

By the Staff of Nature

The best treatment for the worst form of leprosy may come in the form of a protein normally produced by white cells of the blood, according to a joint Ethiopian-Norwegian study of leprosy patients. The white blood cells of the worst patients are unable to make this protein, and, unless provided with it, are unable to fight off the bacteria that cause leprosy.

In a normal immune response against invading bacteria, a "killer" type of white blood cell aids the production of a "killer" type. Killer cells are modified as part of the action designed to destroy the bacteria.

The system fails in some leprosy patients for reasons that have become clearer as a result of experiments by Dr Haregewoin Abebe, Dr Eweleh Ayale and Dr Yemariam Tabele in Addis Ababa in collaboration with Dr Tore Godal and Dr Abu Salim Mustafa in Oslo.

Their laboratory tests of the white blood cells of a selection of leprosy patients show that cells from the worst affected group of patients barely began to turn into killer cells when challenged with the leprosy bacterium. Nor did they respond normally by producing the protein, known as interleukin 2, that plays an important part in the generation of killer cells. But when a biological fluid rich in interleukin 2 was added to the white cells, their ability to produce killer cells was largely restored.

Although that immediately suggests treating leprosy with interleukin 2, Dr Godal is not ready to do so. In the first place, he wants to be certain that it is the interleukin 2 and not some minor contaminant of the biological fluid.

Then there is the problem of obtaining adequate supplies of interleukin 2. Fortunately, that should soon be solved by the advent of genetically engineered bacteria that can produce it on demand; already a Japanese team have reported a successful start towards that goal. Finally, there is the question of whether interleukin 2 would work in a patient as it does in the test tube. Source: *Nature*, May 26 (vol 303; 342, 1983).

Nature-Times News Service, 1983.

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Battered baby plea fails

From Our Own Correspondent

A judge yesterday refused to allow Oxfordshire social services to return a battered baby girl to her mother.

After hearing that Samantha Davies, aged seven months, was to be returned to her mother within days, Judge Mynett, QC, said at Oxford Crown Court: "I will not have that at all. I simply am not going to take the risk with this child, considering what has happened, unless the social services are prepared to be more realistic. I am going to have that child protected."

He ordered that the child be left in the care of foster parents, with her mother allowed access each day.

The judge said when the social services felt the mother, Mrs Jean Davies, of Didcot, Oxfordshire, had overcome her problems and was able to cope with the family again the case was to be brought back before him.

Mrs Davies, aged 26, had pleaded guilty to inflicting grievous bodily harm on her child, then aged nine weeks, by throwing her against the table. The child suffered multiple skull fractures, was temporarily blinded and could grow up mentally handicapped, doctors told the court.

Mrs Davies, who has two other children, aged seven and five was placed on seven years' probation.

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Antartex announce a show and sale of sheepskin coats at the Holiday Inn, Sloane Street, SW1 from Friday to Monday 27th - 30th May. 10.30am - 9.30pm. 100's of unbeatable bargains. Bring your sheepskin coat for dry cleaning.

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11 SAVILLE ROW

Graduate courses must be cut by year for jobs training, study says

Education in sixth forms and universities is too specialized, according to the first thorough review of higher education since the Robbins report of 1963.

The result is that universities, polytechnics and colleges are producing graduates "who have spent too long acquiring knowledge over too narrow a range" and who are "better at individual competition than co-operative ventures", the study says.

The report *Excellence in Diversity*, is by a group of eight distinguished industrialists and academics who, funded mainly by the Leverhulme Trust, have been studying higher education for more than two years. The study has been administered by the Society for Research into Higher Education.

While universities were turning out graduates with highly-specialized knowledge and experienced in competing with each other, many employers were looking for graduates who could adapt, tackle problems, communicate effectively, work with others and commit themselves to broad objectives.

To break out of "this vicious circle", the report recommends a different type of initial qualification in universities, polytechnics and colleges.

Two-year pass degrees or diplomas, it claims, would



Sir Bruce Williams: Note of dissent

provide more suitable general preparation for employment or further study or training than the present three-year specialized honours degree system.

The two-year course would normally adopt a broad approach, preparing the way for later specialization. Three layers of higher level studies would then be provided above the basic two-year course, leading to an honours degree, a master's degree or a doctorate.

The report believes that less specialized initial courses would provide greater flexibility than

the present system. They would allow students to transfer more easily either within institutions, or courses at the end of two years. They could also resume their studies later.

The report recommends the continuation of the means-tested system of mandatory grants for all two-year initial courses. Students on later courses would be eligible for scholarships, special grants or sponsorship by employers.

A government-backed loan scheme would also be available for students who were not eligible for adequate grants.

Sir Bruce Williams, director of the Technical Change Centre, entered a note of dissent, expressing doubts about the standing of the proposed two-year courses.

The report also proposes a review body for the universities to monitor standards as competition increases for students and resources. Universities would continue to be funded separately from the polytechnics and colleges, although a merger of the University Grants Committee and the national advisory body would remain a long-term option.

Excellence in Diversity, Society for Research into Higher Education, Surrey University, Guildford, Surrey GU2 5XH, £3.75.



Campaigners hunt whalers

Balaena is a Latin word for whale, and the Balaenoptera (above) is dedicated to saving the giant maritime mammals from cruelty and extinction (Our Environment Correspondent writes). The boat was seen off yesterday in London by Mr William Jordan (right), who is an adviser to the British team on the International Whaling Commission and director of the People's Trust

for Endangered Species, a wildlife charity which is helping to finance the Balaenoptera's voyage to Norwegian hunting grounds.

The campaigners intend to collect evidence that Norwegian whalers are using cruel methods and exceeding international quotas in their hunt for the minke whale.

Photograph: Suresh Karadia



Policeman defends sea rescue order

The police officer in charge of the rescue operation to save five young people from the sea at Blackpool told yesterday why he ordered his men not to go into the water after them.

The drama began when 16-year-old Sally Heaney was swept off a ramp by a wave.

Andrew McConnell, aged 20, jumped in after her when a lifeguard failed to reach Miss Heaney, who has represented Blackpool in swimming championships. As they were swept

rapidly along the shoreline by turbulent water and a strong wind, Miss Heaney's brother, Patrick, aged 19, and friends, Paul Holt and Christopher Johnson, both aged 20, plunged in to help.

The police said they were all fortunate that pedestrians, including several off-duty officers attending the annual Police Federation conference, acted quickly and threw lifelines into the water.

PC Anthony Riley put on a

safety harness and waded into the water to help one of the boys to safety. Superintendent Roy Howarth said the officer in charge at the scene decided it would be unsafe for any more of his men to enter the water and that the lifelines were adequate.

It was fortunate that the tide was running south along the shore on Wednesday night - not north as happened during the earlier tragedy. Those in the water had stayed close to shore, he said.

IRA man in bomb campaign is jailed for 17 years

A Belfast man was jailed for 17 years by the Central Criminal Court yesterday for his part in an IRA bombing campaign which left a £3m trail of damage in Britain in 1978 and 1979.

John Gabriel McComb, aged 29, from Arran Street, in the Short Strand area, was with Gerard Tuite in the squad which planted 16 bombs in London and provincial cities, the jury was told by Mr David Jeffreys QC, for the prosecution.

As he was sentenced, McComb blew a kiss to his wife, Teresa, aged 23, in the public gallery and bowed to the judge. Mr Justice French told him: "The sentence must reflect the fear and the appalling danger that you inflicted on innocent and peaceful members of the public. You knew perfectly well the risk you ran if you were caught and found guilty."

The jury convicted McComb on an 11-to-one majority verdict, of conspiring with Tuite and others to cause explosions between April, 1978, and February, 1979.

The squad's mission, code-named "Operation Oxo" by the provisional IRA, was to strike "over the country at will". The team of six to nine members split into two to obtain maximum effect by operating in cities simultaneously, Mr Jeffreys said.

They planted bombs in London, Bristol, Southampton, Coventry, Manchester, Liverpool, Canvey Island, Essex, and on the M6 in Leicestershire.

In Greenwich, a bomb ignited a gasometer by the Blackwall Tunnel on January 18, 1979, sending flames 300ft into the sky. More than £1m worth of damage was caused, the jury was told. A warning was telephoned to the Press Association 45 minutes beforehand.

The same night, the terrorists planted a bomb beside a tank containing 750,000 gallons of aviation fuel at Canvey Island, Essex. It caused an enormous

explosion which split the tank, but disaster was averted by the prompt arrival of the fire brigade and because the fuel failed to ignite.

No one was killed in the campaign, Mr Jeffreys said, partly because five of the devices failed to go off.

One, left in a car in Windmill Street, Soho, in central London, on December 18, 1979, would have killed or seriously injured anyone in a 50yd radius. It was dismantled by an explosives expert.

McComb kissed the Bible before giving evidence in court. He stammered and cross-examination had to be abandoned twice because he was said to be suffering "from nervous tension".

The judge also granted him a brief adjournment when he appeared to be overcome with emotion while recalling a 1972 car bomb explosion in Belfast in which some of his friends were victims.

But Mr Jeffreys said it was "purely by chance" that on one had been killed. He alleged that it was McComb's voice on a tape recorded "hit list", containing the names of prominent people, which was found underneath floorboards of a flat at Trafalgar Road, Greenwich, where McComb's and Tuite's fingerprints were also found.

Prosecution and defence experts clashed on identifying the voice, and Mr Justice French directed the jury that the only "safe way" for them to proceed was to assume it was not that of McComb.

McComb, whose innocent appearance and stutter was an advantage to the terrorists in obtaining "safe" accommodation and hired cars, was arrested in January last year.

Det Chief Supt Philip Corbett told the court that in December, 1972, McComb had been sentenced to 10 years for taking part, while armed with a revolver, in IRA robberies on four post offices in Belfast. He was released in 1977.

Sex attacker jailed for the third time

Terence Welsh, aged 31, who had been jailed twice for sexual attacks on young girls, was sentenced to a total of 12 years yesterday for a further series of indecent assaults.

Welsh, a former trainee building inspector, posed as a policeman to lure the girls into his car, where he indecently assaulted them, Bristol Crown Court was told.

Mr Justice Stuart-Smith told him: "For something like three months you have been preying on those young girls in a way that can only be described as vile and despicable. The indecent assaults you committed on them were in most cases of the worst possible kind."

With younger girls he pretended that "mummy" was hurt and that he would take them to hospital, and with older girls he said he was taking them to the police station for riding their bicycles without lights. Mr Roderick Denyer, for the prosecution said, but once inside his car, he drove them to quiet lanes and assaulted them.

Welsh, of Bernard Street, Southampton, admitted five charges of abducting and indecently assaulting young girls and a charge of inciting a girl, aged 13, to commit an act of gross indecency.

Mr Denyer said that between September 18 and December 13, 1982, Welsh, had travelled around the South-west in his car posing as a policeman.

He took a girl aged seven

from her home in Swindon, Wiltshire, to somewhere near Newbury, Berkshire, where he indecently assaulted her.

A girl aged 13 was abducted in Cheltenham, Gloucestershire. He produced a pair of handcuffs and showed her a knife, telling her not to scream or he would use it. She was made to get undressed and when he took off his trousers, she noticed he was wearing women's underwear.

A girl aged 15 from Havant, Hampshire, was assaulted on a grass verge after she had tried to escape. Two girls aged 11 from Swindon, Wiltshire, were his last victims. They were taken on a seven-hour car journey.

Eventually he stopped and pushed a knife into the girl's hand, and threatened her. Both girls were made to take off most of their clothing and he committed offences against both of them.

Welsh was arrested in Southampton in December. He later made a 53-page statement admitting all the offences.

Welsh was jailed for three-and-a-half years at Winchester Crown Court in 1976 for an indecent assault on a girl aged 10 in Southampton. She was in a coma for several days afterwards. In 1980, he was jailed for two years at Gloucester Crown Court for sexually assaulting a Girl Guide in Cheltenham. He was released in June 1981.

10p a week cover for £1¼m bill

From Our Correspondent Derby

Mrs Kitty Lever, aged 63, owner of a Jack Russell terrier which ran into the path of a motor cycle causing an accident in which the teenage rider suffered serious brain damage, has been ordered to pay £250,000 damages.

But Mrs Lever a widow, of Harrogate Road, Colwick, Nottingham, will be able to pay the damages, thanks to a 10p-a-week public liability insurance policy run by Nottingham City Council for its tenants by the Guardian Royal Assurance group.

Mr Andrew Northern, who at the time of the accident four years ago was 18, underwent two brain operations. He has since been cared for at his home in Nottingham by his family. The dog called Sammy was killed in the accident. Witnesses told Nottingham Crown Court on Wednesday that the dog was known in the area for chasing traffic, especially motor cycles, and often raced after buses.

Mr Justice Skinner ruled that Mrs Lever had been negligent in that she knew it was the dog's habit to chase traffic.

Nottingham City Council said last night that the clause under which Mrs Lever was covered was included as an optional extra to the house contents insurance policy offered to tenants.

Citizen's arrest in golf ball row

Two wrongs did not make a right when a golfer and butcher confronted each other in the butcher's back garden, a judge said in the High Court yesterday. Mr Joseph Kennedy, a golfer, was retrieving a ball snatched by two Yorkshire Terriers, Sweetie and Bundles, owned by Mr Victor Hughes, a butcher. Mr Hughes said he suspected Mr Kennedy of being a burglar.

The ensuing incident, in which Mr Hughes made a citizen's arrest and held Mr Kennedy until the police arrived, led to the court hearing in London yesterday.

Mr Kennedy, aged 41, a solicitor, was awarded £50 damages against Mr Hughes, aged 45, for assault and false imprisonment. But each man was ordered to pay his own costs, which are estimated at several hundred pounds.

The dispute should have been settled "by a handshake and a drink" rather than a court action, Mr Justice Nolan said. Mr Kennedy was wrong to trespass on Mr Hughes's garden next to the golf course at Harrow. But trespass was not a criminal offence justifying a citizen's arrest. The judge added: "These two wrongs did not make a right. They caused each of the parties to become intensely angry and caused bad feeling which exists even today."

The incident began on the seventh tee at Harrow School Golf Club on May 24th last year when one of the dogs snatched Mr Kennedy's ball and took it home.

But when Mr Kennedy climbed through the garden fence of 16 Littleton Crescent to retrieve it, he was confronted by Mr Hughes.

Mr Kennedy, of High Street, Harrow, was allowed to leave when the police arrived. The next day he issued a writ.

The judge said Mr Kennedy "did what many men would have done in a similar position", but he was wrong, he became a trespasser. Mr Hughes was also wrong to detain him.

Mr Kennedy had made out his claim for assault and false imprisonment and would be awarded £25 on each count.

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European 'Supabus' cuts fares

By Michael Bailey, Transport Editor

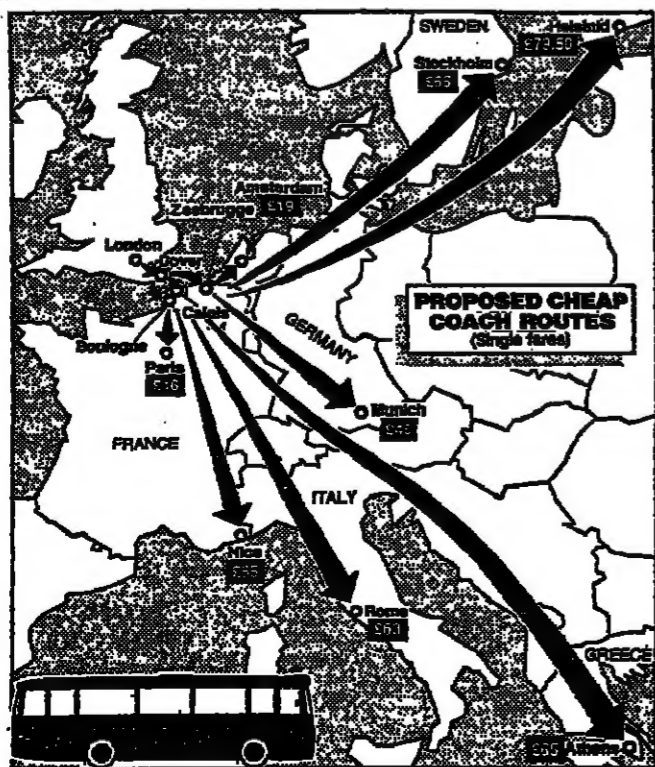
A new network of reliable low-cost coach services between Britain, the Irish Republic and the Continent is being launched by British state-owned National Bus Company in association with British and Continental operators this week.

The fares will be far below regular rail and air fares, and in line with the cheapest bucket-shop air fares, which are not available to all the destinations.

A London to Paris return ticket would cost £28.50, London to Athens would be £107, London to Rome, £119, and London to Amsterdam, £34.

The emphasis is on safety and reliability as much as fares, after incidents in recent years when travellers have been stranded by coaches that failed to make the journey, or worse, suffered motorway accidents.

The British Government has been taking action against disreputable operators over the past year, and National Bus emphasized yesterday that its own coaches and those



of Continental partners would be approved by the governments of all countries.

Those are France, West Germany, Italy, Greece, Belgium, Holland, the Irish Republic, Spain, Portugal, Sweden, Norway, Finland and Switzerland.

The "Supabus" replaces the former private Magic Bus service which went out of business last Christmas. It will be managed for National Bus by Mr David Randall, aged 31, former general manager of Magic Bus.

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By Anthony Beving, Political Correspondent

Mrs Thatcher said: "When it comes to what most people tend to judge by, when they are talking about sacrifices and hope, the pensioners are better off than they were under Labour, because they have got more spending power, those on average earnings and above."

In fact, Mr Prior insisted in his speech that the Conservative Party must not neglect the people in its determination to push forward into the new technologies, and that that was one of the most important messages of the campaign. He also castigated the "yah-boo"



**Mr Prior: "I shall state
my views"**

"It cannot be easy in a situation in which the whip is being cracked and people are being made to jump through hoops, to growl before doing so. They have turned and growled."

"The country is coming through a very difficult period," he said "and if you are telling people to accept that we have to move out of the old industrial age with all its consequences, then you must be able to show that the pain and medicine is worthwhile."

It opens with shots of dinosaurs, a mammoth, dodos and ostriches and carried the comment: "History is littered with examples of species that refused to adapt to the march of time."

Mr Harry Comroy, the Scottish Labour Party press spokesman said: "Using dinosaurs and dodos is bringing the political debate down to a very low level indeed. However, we will be

rebutting every statement made in these broadcasts over the next few days using the relevant candidates."

Mr Meyer in the Rhondda: Undamned in Labour's safest seat

In his three-piece pinstriped suit, Mr Meyer makes no concessions to modify or dilute his true blue message. Expressed simply it is "look

It is for Labour their loftiest peak which may explain why Mr Meyer is an accomplished

of the Labour Party in South Wales which leads, he claims, to nepotism with headmasters and senior teachers, for

people, who remember the sad times, but the young are beginning to realize that Labour has let them down and are willing to listen to us."

in the Alliance Party's campaign in 12 of the province's constituencies. Mr Oliver Napier, the party leader, says the intracomunal fending between the Social Democratic Labour Party and the

On the whole, it is secondary school teachers, two fifths of whom voted Labour in 1979, who are most responsible for the decline in Labour support and the growth in Alliance popularity. But primary teachers, with their overall Conservative preferences, a majority favouring corporal punishment and compulsory religious education, though, there was general opposition to one idea popular with ministers, education vouchers.

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Political Editor

Edinburgh C

CONSTITUENCY PROFILE

The big stars de

Mr Rhodes James, an historian who is firmly on the

fight between extreme socialism and moderate, progressive conservatism with the Alliance nowhere."

References

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Ian Bradley

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The Williamsburg summit

France to avoid clash with US

From Diana Gaddes, Paris

France will not seek a confrontation with the United States at the Williamsburg summit, despite deep differences on monetary matters, but will go in a spirit of pragmatism and prudence, without illusions as to what the meeting is likely to achieve, M. Michel Vauzelle, the Elysee Palace spokesman, indicated at a press briefing.

He vehemently denied rumours suggesting that France might withdraw its support for the deployment of American missiles in Europe if it failed to obtain satisfaction from the Americans on stabilizing foreign exchange rates.

France had never attempted to establish "the beginnings of any form of blackmail between our concerns in relation to defence and security and our concerns regarding economic development".

However, that did not prevent France from repeating that "it seems paradoxical to ask a country to be a firm ally on the military front and not to take

into consideration the economic problems which that country might be undergoing", he added.

France is expecting disengagement and the balance of forces to constitute, with economic issues, the two big topics for discussion at the summit, which starts tomorrow. President Mitterrand is due to have bilateral talks with President Reagan just before the opening dinner.

M. Mitterrand's call for a new Bretton Woods monetary conference will be certain to feature prominently in their talks. Despite initial disparaging remarks by the Americans, France feels the latest comments by Mr Donald Regan, the Treasury Secretary, have been "very encouraging".

France is aware that there is no question of such a conference taking place immediately and that, in the words of one government source, the preparatory work "may take a very long time".

The reference to Bretton Woods did not mean France wanted a return to the old system of fixed parities, the source said. That would probably be impossible anyway. The President had referred to Bretton Woods because it had some meaning for the public.

As part of pre-summit consultations with party leaders, M. Mitterrand had talks yesterday with the former president, M. Valéry d'Estaing, who has recently made public his support for a Bretton Woods-type conference. It was the first time the two men had met since the exchange of power two years ago.

M. Giscard d'Estaing had refused three earlier invitations to the Elysee Palace, explaining that was not in attending "social events". But he had always expressed a readiness to talk with President Mitterrand on "matters that were useful for France".

The agreement to hold such a meeting is considered to have

been of mutual benefit for both men: it boosted M. Giscard d'Estaing's image as a statesman above party politics and it enabled M. Mitterrand to improve his image as a president of all French people, rather than just of the Socialists.

● BRUSSELS: The "fragile" recovery in the industrialized world must be strengthened by three key factors, Mr Gaston Thorn, President of the European Commission, said yesterday before leaving for Williamsburg, Ian Murray writes.

The factors were: a reduction in American interest rates; creation of monetary stability; and a method of easing the debt of the Third World. These were the points, he said, he would be emphasizing at the summit.

He was particularly concerned that high interest rates were especially crippling to Third World countries with heavy debts to service.

Low-key US line, page 21

\$454m released for Pershings

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

Within hours of his MX missile victory, President Reagan has scored another significant win in the field of defence with the approval by the House of Representatives of \$454m (£287m) for the purchase of 91 Pershing 2 missiles.

Congress had been blocking the funds since last year because of problems during the testing of the missile. However in recent weeks Mr Caspar Weinberger, the Defence Secretary, had lobbied hard in favour of this new intermediate-range missile, pointing out that recent tests had been completely successful.

The Administration was concerned that a continued refusal by Congress to approve the funds would have delayed plans to begin deploying the Pershing 2s in West Germany at the end of this year.

Altogether 108 Pershing 2s are scheduled to be based in West Germany as part of Nato's plans to deploy 572 new medium-range missiles in Western Europe in response to the build-up of triple-warhead SS20 missiles by the Soviet Union. The Pershings are particularly feared by the Soviet Union as they have the ability to reach

their targets in only eight minutes.

Meanwhile President Reagan, wailing his decisive MX victory in Congress, has again called on the Soviet Union to negotiate nuclear arms reductions with the United States.

Speaking after the Senate had voted by 59-39 to release \$625m for research and testing of the 10-warhead intercontinental ballistic missile, the President declared that the MX would not disrupt US-Soviet arms negotiations but would instead "carry us forward on the road to genuine arms reduction."

Canberra fury over atoll test

From Tony Dubouche, Melbourne

Australia's relations with France reached a new low yesterday after the explosion of a French nuclear device on Maroua atoll.

Mr Bill Hayden, the Foreign Minister, yesterday called in M. Herve Ladous, the French Charge d'Affaires in Canberra, and delivered a strong protest note.

Later Mr Hayden threatened to withdraw the Pacific nations into a militant pact against France as part of a strong diplomatic reaction to the French nuclear test.

"We can make life uncomfortable for the French. If they determined to test these things then let them test the damned things in the Atlantic, Mediterranean or mainland France. Let them keep out of our backyard", he said.

The Foreign Minister remarked that the explosion of the device had put Franco-Australian relations "under very serious strain indeed".

He went on to claim that he was misled by the French Government over the future of the tests during his recent talks in Paris.

In other developments, Mr Hayden said that the issue of French tests would be raised at the next meeting of the South Pacific Forum in Canberra in August.

He also said that Australia would take up the issue of declaring the South-West Pacific a nuclear-free zone where the testing, storage or disposal of nuclear devices or waste would be banned while allowing the transit of nuclear-powered vessels carrying nuclear armaments.

Mr Hayden said that at his meeting with M. Cheysson, the French Foreign Minister, he had been assured that the French tests at Maroua would be confined to the nuclear trigger devices used to detonate the primary explosion of a nuclear weapon. The French test of 70 kilo ton was not a trigger device, he said.

Shultz plea for freer world trade

From Mohsin Ali, Washington

Mr George Shultz, the US Secretary of State, yesterday made a strong plea for new measures of international trade liberalization, with special attention to the problems of the developing nations.

In a speech prepared for delivery to the Foreign Policy Association in New York, Mr Shultz said preparations should begin now for a new effort of trade liberalization in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). There should be special, urgent emphasis on reducing barriers to North-South trade through mutual exchange of concessions.

"The reality of North and South is now that all of us are in one boat. We are all looking for a rising tide and calmer seas to speed us on our course", he observed.

The main theme of his speech was: "The United States and the developing world: Our joint stake in the world economy".

Coming out strongly against trade protectionism, he said: "The recovery which is at hand in major industrial countries can lead the way to global recovery through a revival of world trade."

Polish girls back in the beautiful body business

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw

The girls came in waves, as determined as Napoleon's infantry, tall and short, spotty and freckled, brazen and demure, all fighting for a chance to become the first Warsaw Pact candidate in 25 years to the Miss World contest in London. Nostalgic flared, fingernails flashed and mascaraed eyes sparkled with the special competitive venom of such occasions.

Outside Warsaw's Bulwa Theatre, life came to a standstill. Office workers perched dangerously on window-sills, cars containing women were immediately surrounded by Western and Polish cameramen and hundreds gathered near the stage door. "How are we going to overcome the crisis if nobody does any work," muttered one of the theatre's cleaning women, in the spirit of *Trybuna Ladzi*, the Party newspaper.

Inside the theatre, the girls were hard at work. In groups of five, and wearing mini-skirts, they appeared on the stage and introduced themselves to the jury, headed by Warsaw's entertainment chief, Mr Wlodek Blizicki. There were almost a hundred girls taking part, most of whom were weeded out before the end of the day during a second hair-cutting round.

The winner becomes Miss Warsaw Region and has to take on competitors from another 10 regions in Poland to decide on whom should be sent to London as "Miss Polonia" in the autumn.

"What happens if you become Miss World?" I asked one young hopeful.

"There are no more dreams for the Poles," she replied, scuttling into the theatre. Most of the girls said they were doing it for "a bit of fun".

but seemed serious and anxious as if about to sit an examination, with insufficient revision.

Those who failed the first heat looked genuinely depressed: one, rejected because she was a professional striptease dancer, left in tears.

The competition is being organized by the state entertainment agency, Estrada, which comes under the control of the Ministry of Culture, run by a hardliner, Mr Kazimierz Zygalski.

The last Miss Polonia, according to the organizers, was in 1958. The Polish leadership subsequently decided that the contest demeaned socialism and the flowering of socialist maidenhood. According to a photographer who remembers those times, one of the beauty queens also defected to the West and this too may have weighed in the decision.

But is the crisis in the official press what the last word. A writer in the *Polityka* weekly handed out the appropriate bromides: "No, no, ladies and gentlemen. We won't make it with Miss Polonia - it would be much wiser to choose a Miss Crisis. The winner of the contest does not have to be beautiful at all - on the contrary, the uglier the better: let her least resemble Poland's infatuated overhang, let her eyes squint in the direction of the creditors... let her legs be as bony as the diagrams of our never-filled economic plans."

"Instead of a commonplace festival with Miss Polonia (what would she win anyway - a bottle of shampoo? A bar of chocolate? A 'free subway ticket') let us choose Miss Crisis and we may be sure that the event would not be passed over in silence."

Walesa appeals for calm to protect papal visit

From Our Own Correspondent, Warsaw

Mr Lech Walesa, who is due to be interrogated by the Polish authorities again today, has appealed for calm and restraint among Solidarity supporters so as not to jeopardize the Pope's visit to Poland next month.

The former Solidarity union leader gave his appeal to the Polish news agency PAP but as it was not published it was then distributed among Western reporters in Warsaw.

Mr Walesa said that there were still forces in Poland which wanted to prevent the papal visit. He urged workers, intellectuals, farmers, Solidarity activists to be patient and "preserve common sense, rea-

son, calm and restraint at the moment, but at the same time to preserve your resolution and determination". This appeal, he said, was intended to rob "those ill-willed people", of any excuse to cancel the visit.

Mr Walesa's message, drafted last week, comes at a time of considerable bitterness in Warsaw about the death of a young student shortly after leaving police custody. The death - family friends and Solidarity sympathizers claim that he died as the result of being beaten up in a police station - has mobilized many people who otherwise were losing interest in opposition to martial law.

Hopes fade for Nile victims

The twisted metal skeleton of the Kamatan 10, the ferry which was burnt out on Lake Nasser on the Upper Nile on Wednesday, and one of the barges it was towing.

Hopes of finding the 183 people still missing 36 hours after the fire were fading rapidly as the death toll rose to 119, Robert Holloway writes. Officials directing rescue operations from Aswan reported by telephone to Cairo that 72 bodies had been recovered from the lake in the morning,

adding to the 47 found on Wednesday. Most of the dead had been badly burned.

So far 325 survivors have been rescued, and military spotter aircraft and helicopters were scouring the shores of the lake in search of others who might have been swept away by currents.

Anyone who made it to the shore could not survive for long. The area is arid and uninhabited where daytime shade temperatures at this time of year exceed 100°F.

Firing squad volunteer

Berlin (Reuters) - Hans Barth, a former SS officer, on trial for war crimes and crimes against humanity, yesterday admitted volunteering for a firing squad which killed four civilians in Czechoslovakia in 1942.

Barth, who is 62, said he volunteered because he feared his career as a police reservist would be jeopardized.

He is charged with involvement in 92 killings in

Czechoslovakia and in the massacre of 642 villagers at Oradour-sur-Glane in France in 1944.

The four killings at Klatovy in Bohemia were the first to come up during testimony by an expert witness from the Czechoslovak government commission on war criminals. Bohemia and Moravia were made into a German protectorate after the Nazi invasion of

of "the real potential that today exists throughout southern Africa for the further escalation of that violence".

Her remarks in the Security Council debate on Namibia came at a time when the United States is attempting to step up its diplomatic role in southern Africa by encouraging a rapprochement between South Africa and Mozambique and add new life to the interminable negotiations on Namibia which have floundered from Cuban withdrawal from Angola.

Namibia pact on brink

From Zdzislaw Pysirsky, New York

Ms Jean Kirkpatrick, the American representative at the UN, told the Security Council that an accord to bring Namibia to independence was within reach but that all could be lost if the violent turn of events that marked this weekend in southern Africa persisted.

The United States deplored acts of violence from wherever quarter, whether perpetrated in the name of change or in opposition to it, she said. She called the actions in Pretoria and Maputo a bloody reminder

of "the real potential that today exists throughout southern Africa for the further escalation of that violence".

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Officers 'told to help destroy jets'

From Stephen Taylor, Harare

The prosecution in the trial of six Zimbabwe Air Force officers yesterday introduced as evidence signed statements in which they admitted assisting in the Thornhill Air Force base sabotage operation.

The officers' statements said they had become involved after threats that their families would be harmed if they refused.

At the start of the trial on Monday evidence for the defence served notice that the statements would be strongly challenged on the ground that they had been extracted after threats.

Air Vice-Marshal Hugh Slater, Air Commodore Philip Pile, Wing Commander Peter Briscoe, Wing Commander John Cox, Air Lieutenant Birmingham Lloyd and Air Lieutenant Neville Witt have all denied

helping South African saboteurs to penetrate security at Thornhill and destroy or damage 13 aircraft.

The statements presented to Mr Justice Dumbutshena describe approaches allegedly made to the first three accused by Air Vice-Marshal Len Pink, Air Vice-Marshal Slater's predecessor as chief of staff.

Before leaving Zimbabwe for South Africa after his retirement, Air Vice-Marshal Pink was said to have told the three officers that a plan to destroy the Zimbabwe Air Force had been set in motion in South Africa and that unless they cooperated their lives and those of their families would be in peril.

In his statement Air Vice-Marshal Slater said that he had

Iran rejects Iraqi peace offer

Tehran, (AFP, Reuters) - Mr Ali Akbar Velayati, Iran's Foreign Minister, yesterday spurned an Iraqi proposal to sign a "special peace agreement" under UN auspices, calling the plan a direct admission by Baghdad that it had struck civilian targets.

Iran reported that Iraqi aircraft raided Baneh, a town in the north-west on Wednesday, killing eight people and injuring 73, and had also launched a new strike against Iranian oil installations in the Gulf.

● OSLO: Mr Nic Fougner, Norway's Ambassador in Tehran, was fired at by unknown men just after leaving a road block last Friday night, the Foreign Ministry said here. Reuters reports.

19 join Kim on hunger strike

Seoul (Reuters) - Nineteen opposition politicians joined former opposition leader Kim Young-Sam in a hunger strike to press for the return of democracy in South Korea.

Police took Mr Kim, aged 55, to a Seoul hospital by force on Wednesday seven days after he started a hunger strike. His aides said he was refusing food or medical treatment. Mr Kim, banned from national politics since May 1980, was placed under house arrest in June.

Spies jailed

Munich (AP) - Sentencing a West German Army sergeant and his wife to prison for selling decoding lists to Soviet agents in East Germany, the judge said they had enabled communist spy networks to eavesdrop on military communications throughout southern West Germany.

Horst Marmelcke, aged 41, was jailed for six and a half years and his wife Renate, aged 45, for two years.

Three expelled

Moscow (Reuters) - Iran's ambassador to Moscow confirmed that the Soviet Union had expelled three Iranian diplomats, apparently in retaliation for Iran's expulsion of 18 Soviet Embassy workers earlier this month for their links with the banned Tudeh (communist) party.

Greeks angry

Athens (Reuters) - Greece protested to the US over violations of its airspace by five American aircraft on Wednesday during a Nato exercise, saying this would not help to solve their problems. Talks on the future of US military bases resumed here last Monday.

Long wait

Chur (AP) - Forty seven Swiss climbers stranded in huts throughout the mountains of the Graubunden canton since last weekend's Whitewind weather onslaught must wait until this weekend before helicopter rescue attempts start because of continued snow and rain.

Coffee scandal

Rome - All members of the Superior Council of the Judiciary, the highest disciplinary body in the Italian legal world, have been summoned to answer charges of misuse of public funds. The charges concern modest sums spent on about two cups of coffee a day for the 30 councillors.

Farm deadlock

Brussels - Two days of talks by EEC agriculture ministers aimed at trying to find a way of recognizing the structures for Mediterranean-type agricultural produce came to almost nothing here. The ministers have been struggling with the problem for 18 months.

Magazine held

Nairobi (AP) - Copies of the US magazine *Newsweek*, held by the authorities at the airport since Wednesday, were released after 24 hours. It carries an article on Kenyan politics describing a "farical witch hunt" by President Daniel Moi.

Hashish haul

Antwerp (AP) - Police and Customs men seized 14,300lb of hashish hidden in two containers in the port of Antwerp, Belgium, in the largest drug seizure in Belgium with a street value of \$13m.

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American deputy military chief assassinated by gunmen in El Salvador

San Salvador (NYT, AP) — The deputy commander of the US military group in El Salvador has been shot and killed here.

Commander Albert Schaufelberger, of the US Navy, was shot four times in the head as he stood outside the University of Central America on Wednesday, according to Colonel John Cash, the Defence Attaché. "All I know is that his body is in the hospital and that he was shot in the head," Colonel Cash said.

Mr Donald Hamilton, Public Affairs Officer of the US Embassy, said Commander Schaufelberger was shot when he went to the university to pick up a friend. He drove up and blew his horn and another car drove up alongside and fired four shots.

In addition to his duties as deputy commander, Commander Schaufelberger was the head of the naval section of the military group and head of security.

Mr Hamilton said Commander Schaufelberger was 32 or 33 years old, from San Diego and a graduate of the US Naval Academy at Annapolis. At the time of the shooting he was not protected by a bodyguard and was dressed in civilian clothes. He had received no death threats and it was not clear who

was in the car that drove up beside his car.

Commander Schaufelberger, who had been in El Salvador since August, was assigned to advise the Salvadoran naval commander and spent his time either in La Unión or at the embassy.

President Alvaro Magaña has promised a full investigation, Mr Hamilton said.

In Washington, a White House spokesman said Mr William Clark, the National Security Adviser, had informed President Reagan of Commander Schaufelberger's death. "We deeply regret this matter, and it is under investigation," the White House Press Office said.

Elsewhere in El Salvador, a large rebel force dynamited a bridge on the Pan-American highway, killed 44 soldiers guarding it and blacked out the eastern part of the country by blowing up power lines, a military commander said.

Colonel Dionisio Hernandez said on Wednesday that 2,000 left-wing guerrillas overran the post guarding the Quebrada Seca bridge 47 miles east of the capital, cutting off 40 per cent of the country. The highway is the main route through El Salvador. They dynamited power pylons

nearby after they seized the bridge, blacking out the area to the east. The sabotage left 1.6 million people without electricity.

MANAGUA: The Nicaraguan Government said two West German journalists and a doctor were missing after rebels attacked and sank the boat they were travelling in along a river on the Nicaraguan-Costa Rican border, AP reports.

The Foreign Ministry identified the journalists as Walter Shultz and Valentin Schwarz and the doctor as Mariana Siss.

A Ministry communiqué said rebels attacked the boat on Wednesday morning with mortars, grenades and rifle fire as it travelled the San Juan river at a point 135 miles south of Managua.

TEGUCIGALPA: About 5,000 government troops have launched a general offensive in Nicaragua's northern Nueva Segovia province to try to oust rebel forces from entrenched positions, insurgent leaders said in the Honduran capital yesterday, Reuters reports.

The Nicaraguan Democratic Force (FDN) said in a communiqué issued here that the offensive began last Saturday in several different areas in Nueva Segovia and heavy fighting was still going on.

Peace camp women plan second visit to Moscow

From Richard Owen
Moscow

The three Greenham Common women who have been in Russia for a week say they intend to return in September with a much larger group despite the rumpus caused by their insistence on helping unofficial Soviet peace activists.

Ms Ann Pettit and Mrs Karman Cutler, both from Dyfed in Wales, were the organisers of the women's march from Cardiff which set up the Greenham Common peace camp in 1981. They are accompanied by Miss Jean McColister, an American student from Somerville College, Oxford.

An unprecedented row broke out during the group's final meeting with the official Soviet peace committee when the Greenham Common delegation brought with them Mrs Olga Medvedkov, wife of Mr Yuri Medvedkov, one of the leaders of the banned group for the establishment of trust between the Soviet Union and the US. Mr Oleg Khakhardin, vice-chairman of the committee, reacted angrily, describing the women's action as provocation and an unfriendly act.

As Mrs Medvedkov tried to speak there was consternation among Soviet officials. "Is this how you behave in your own country?" Mr Khakhardin demanded.

The Greenham Common group said that it was and insisted that Mrs Medvedkov had a right to be heard "as a woman and a peace campaigner".

Mrs Medvedkov spoke briefly, and then left voluntarily.

Later in Red Square the group approached Russian women and asked them to sign a home-made poster with the slogan "women for Life on Earth" and "Natasia's toast". A plan for peaceful contacts between peoples written by a



Sign of the times: A Russian woman adds her name to a peace poster presented by Greenham Common protesters in front of the Kremlin.

Russian friend. A policeman tried to stop them but was treated when it became clear they were foreigners.

Ms Pettit said the group had been encouraged by the response of ordinary Russians in Leningrad and Moscow. "All of them said they wanted to build up trust between East and West through contacts — which ironically is what the unofficial activists also want."

The group said there had been a dialogue with the official peace committee, and with the official women's peace groups in Leningrad and Moscow. After the furor over Mrs Medvedkov in Moscow,

Soviet officials had amicably discussed the prospects for a full scale Greenham Common visit in September.

The Greenham Common group, who clearly found the young and informal unofficial activists more congenial than officials, said they had nonetheless made a useful beginning on a vital dialogue. It was regrettable that some independent peace activists now faced possible arrest or job dismissal.

At one encounter with independent activists in one of Moscow's less salubrious working class districts, the Greenham group passed round

photographs of the peace camp, and explained that the Greenham Common movement had arisen spontaneously.

"We are just ordinary women, no one told us what to do," Mrs Cutler said. The Russian activists nodded wisely at the thought that somewhere peace marches were not stage-managed.

The women's group said their activities, including an unofficial peace picnic on International Women's Day for Disarmament last Tuesday, had been carefully monitored by the KGB.

The three campaigners arrive back in Britain today

Soviet dissidents 'near the end'

From Our Own Correspondent, Moscow

Dissidents said yesterday that the departure of Mr Georgy Vladimov, the writer, for West Germany signalled the beginning of the end for the dissident movement in Russia.

Mr Vladimov, aged 53, was the last important dissident author not to have been expelled, imprisoned, exiled or silenced through KGB pressure. In January this year he wrote to Mr Yuri Andropov, the Soviet leader, saying that he could no longer tolerate harassment by the KGB and asking to be allowed to emigrate. Mr Vladimov's case was taken up by Western leaders, and earlier this month he was granted an exit visa.

Mr Vladimov was seen off at Moscow airport by friends and well-wishers, including Mr Roy Medvedev, the dissident Marxist historian. Mr Vladimov is to teach Russian literature at Cologne university, and has also been invited to visit

Britain, France, Canada and the United States.

He was accompanied by his wife Natasia and his mother-in-law. Mr Vladimov's mother, who lives in Leningrad, is aged 81 and too ill to travel.

Mr Vladimov hopes to return to the Soviet Union, but has said that it is not unusual for dissidents to be stripped of their Soviet nationality once they are abroad.

Mr Vladimov fell foul of the KGB in 1977 when he became the head of the Moscow branch of Amnesty International. He is best known in the West as the author of *Faithful Russian*, a novella which tells the allegorical story of a labour camp dog unable to adapt to Khrushchev's partial dismantling of the Gulag system.

Mr Vladimov paid a farewell visit to Mrs Yelena Bonner, wife of Dr Andrei Sakharov, the dissident physicist, who was exiled to Gorky in 1980.

Cuba asked to take back refugees

From Mohsin Ali
Washington

The Reagan Administration has formally asked Cuba to take back hundreds of the 125,000 Cubans who flooded into the United States during the hostilities from Port Mariel in 1980.

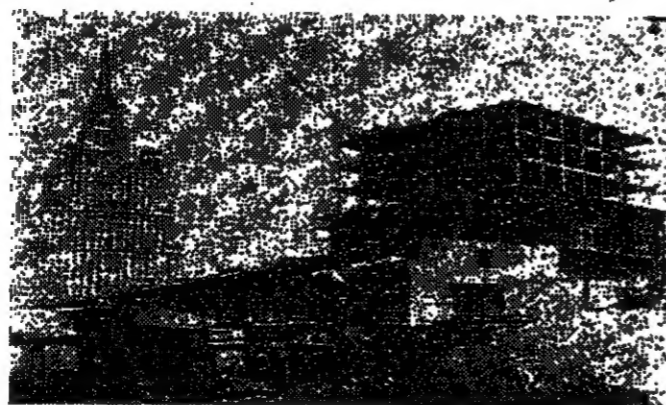
Mr Thomas Enders, Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs, made the request to Señor Ramon Sanchez-Farodi, head of Cuba's interests section here on Tuesday, the State Department announced.

It said a few thousand of the Mariel refugees were detained by the authorities because of serious criminal conduct in Cuba and many had remained in detention in the United States. Others had been convicted of crimes in the US and were serving prison sentences. Some were ineligible to remain for "other substantive reasons."

Russians strike at US Embassy

The building site of the new US Embassy in Moscow (right) where more than 300 Soviet workers have downed tools and walked out. An embassy spokesman said yesterday that the workers, helping to build a new eight-storey complex behind the present cramped embassy building, had left the site on Monday in a "dispute over terms of contract", Reuters and AP report.

According to US supervisors at the site, the workers protested that X-ray equipment used to examine girders for structural faults was a health hazard.



Work began on the complex in 1979 and it was due to be finished by the end of this year. After a series of hold-ups caused by supervisors on difficulties with Soviet staff, it is now scheduled for completion in 1985.

The spokesman said that he could not elaborate because

the US State Department did not want to prejudice any potential court case.

One American official said that in the US construction workers were also hesitant to be around where structures were being checked with X-rays.

Centre-right takes power in Iceland

Reykjavik (Reuters) — A centre-right coalition Government is taking over in Iceland after late-night bargaining on Wednesday ended a month-long political stalemate.

Just before agreement on the two-party coalition was announced, word leaked out of a likely 18 per cent devaluation.

The new Prime Minister will be Mr Steingrímur Hermannsson, who is 54. His centrist Progressive Party will link up with the right-wing Independence Party. The country has been under caretaker rule since the election on April 23.

When the two-party agreement was reached during the night, President Vigdís Finnbogadóttir called Mr Hermannsson to her residence at midnight and charged him with forming a government.

The new Government's first job will be to undertake what political sources called "very harsh economic measures" to fight inflation which threaten to reach a yearly rate of between 120 and 150 per cent.

Earlier on Wednesday, the Social Democrats declined to join the coalition after they had seen the programme, which they said was so harsh that it would turn common families in Iceland bankrupt.

The two coalition parties hold a secure majority of 37 of the 60 seats in the Althing Parliament.

But, as neither the Social Democrats nor the Communists support it, political sources feared that the trade unions might put up a stiff opposition to the planned economic measures.



Steingrímur Hermannsson: Midnight summons

Civil Guard mutiny in Peru ends

Lima (Reuters) — Peruvian paramilitary guards ended a 30-hour rebellion over pay yesterday and accepted a government wage offer, a spokesman for the mutineers said.

The government had decreed a three-day state of emergency on Wednesday after 1,000 heavily armed Civil Guards seized their barracks, a few blocks from the palace of President Fernando Belaúnde Terry.

Army tank patrols were out in Lima and the neighbouring port of Callao during the night and civil liberties were suspended under the state of emergency.

Mongolia ousts Chinese

Peking (Reuters) — Thousands of Chinese are being expelled from Mongolia after being given an ultimatum to move into remote areas of the Gobi Desert or leave the country, Western travellers said yesterday.

The travellers, who arrived in Peking recently after taking the Trans-Siberian express train from Moscow through Mongolia, said more than 100 Chinese boarded the train in the Mongolian capital of Ulan Bator. They quoted the Chinese as saying 8,000 people were

affected by the ultimatum delivered in March and they would all have left by August.

Relations between China and Mongolia have been tense since the Sino-Soviet split more than 20 years ago. Mongolia is closely allied with the Soviet Union which has thousands of troops and advisers there.

Some diplomats suggested that Mongolia, for centuries a buffer state between Russia and China, might feel threatened by the slight thaw in Sino-Soviet relations.

González to decide on warplanes

From Our Own Correspondent, Madrid

Spain's long-drawn-out decision on choosing a new, advanced combat aircraft built by the United States or by its European rivals has now been left personally to Señor Felipe González, the Prime Minister.

He will pronounce on the so-called "contract of the century" before next Tuesday, a government spokesman indicated on Wednesday night.

McDonnell Douglas, the American manufacturer of the

F15A fighter bomber, the favourite of the Spanish Air Force, has set a final decision date of May 31.

The Cabinet decided to persist with its bargaining tactics until the last moment to play McDonnell Douglas off against Panavia, the British-Italian and West German consortium which makes the rival Tornado.

Señor Narciso Serra, the Defence Minister, has been

instructed to seek to wring further concessions out of the Americans despite their resistance. Señor Miguel Boyer, the Economic Minister, now on a visit to the United States, may also join in.

The Spanish Air Force is reported to be dismayed by the Government's second delay in deciding in a fortnight. It is now worried that the order of 84 aircraft envisaged may be scaled down.

General strike in Italy as poll campaign opens

From Peter Nichols, Rome

With the Italian election campaign barely a day old, the politicians must take second place to the general strike involving more than 14 million workers.

The protest against the failure to reach agreement on new collective contracts for engineering workers and others is the biggest for years and without precedent on such a scale during a general election. All industry is due to close for four hours and other sections of the economy for two, including trains and aircraft. Schools will open an hour late and cinemas will cancel the first performance.

Union leaders will address workers' meetings throughout the country. In Rome the rally will take place close to the headquarters of the Confederation of Industry, an indication that labour relations are bad at a time when the confederation itself has been unusually vigor-

Polling days are June 26 and 27. About 7,000 candidates have entered the lists for the Chamber of Deputies, 2,000 for the Senate and about another 100,000 in two regional elections and local government contests. The principal interest is whether the Socialist Party, which forced the dissolution of Parliament, will strengthen its position.

The leaders of the two biggest parties — the Christian Democrats and the Communists — both look to the Socialists as potential allies. Signor Bettino Craxi, the Socialist leader, has said however that the alternative he sees is between an alliance with the Christian Democrats and opposition.

He rejects the idea of a possible alliance between Communists and Socialists. In fact, a lot divides the two leftwing parties, including the stationing of cruise missiles at Comiso in Sicily.

Medina burial for Idris

From Our Correspondent, Cairo

The body of the former King Idris of Libya, who died in Cairo in exile on Wednesday at the age of 93, was flown to Saudi Arabia yesterday for burial in the holy city of Medina.

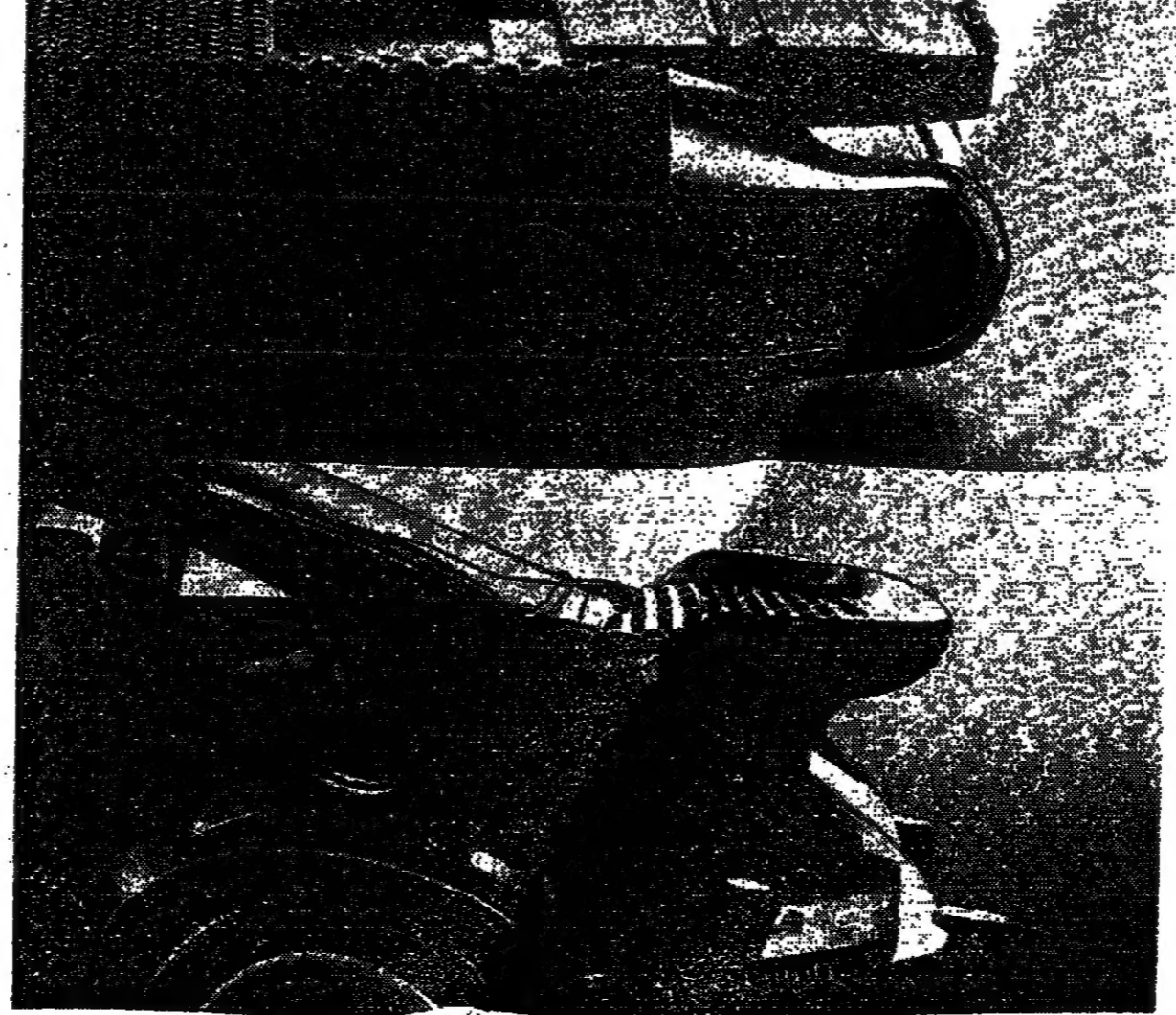
King Idris, a leading opponent of Italian colonialism, ruled Libya from December, 1951, until he was deposed in September, 1969, by a group of army officers led by Colonel

Gaddafi. He sought asylum in Egypt and five years later, after relations soured between Colonel Gaddafi and President Sadat, was granted Egyptian nationality.

A spokesman for the Libyan National Liberation Front here said that the former King's death would have no "negative impact" upon the front's activities.

Obituary, page 14

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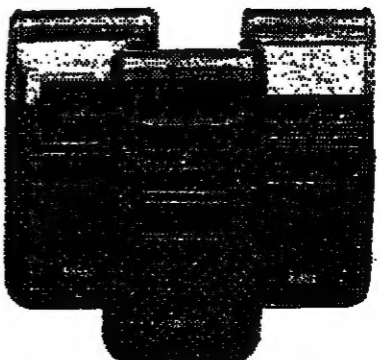


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THE ARTS

Cinema

Witty exposé of a bourgeois intelligentsia

The Ploughman's Lunch (15)
Gate Notting Hill

That Championship Season (15)
Classic Haymarket

Sting II (PG)
Plaza

Starflight One (U)
Classic Haymarket

Napoleon
Barbican

Not many distinguished stage or television directors have made the transition to film easily and naturally, but Richard Eyre is one of the exceptions. *The Ploughman's Lunch*, a collaboration with the writer Ian McEwan, is a notable first feature, and fresh proof that there really is a revival of cinema in this country. Add to this that the film has a star performer, Margaret Thatcher, in a well-studied character role as Prime Minister and party leader.

The film is about the moral reality of Britain here and now, and this is a subject which very few films, outside the work of Lindsay Anderson, have risked. If the picture that emerges is not a particularly flattering one, we have only ourselves to blame. There is no question of media and academia's small circle of media and academia's characters. We know them. Probably we are them.

The hero, James Penfield (Jonathan Pryce), works at the very heart of Britain - in the newsroom at Broadcasting House. He is a model of social mobility, a scholarship boy who made it from a humble working-class semi in the suburbs to a place on the perimeter of the inner circle of politics, publishing and broadcasting. Class still tells however. Poor James will never escape the case or entree of his better connected friends Jeremy (Tim Curry) and Susan (Charlie Dore). However well he conceals his poor old Mum and Dad (both parents are dead, he says ifly if asked), he still cannot acquire background.

Even though the world is different, he is the Joe Lampton of 25 years on, and it is significant that as a political historian he is fascinated by the social and moral traumas which produced the Joe Lamptons and Jimmy Porters.



Realization of failure: Jonathan Pryce in conference in *The Ploughman's Lunch*

He is working on a book about the Suez crisis, and has a certain sympathy for the Edean side of things. The statutory political balance of broadcasting fosters political ambiguity and experience in broadcasting people.

James's historical researches and his sexual pursuit of Susan opportunistically coincide. Susan's mother is a somewhat disillusioned veteran of the Suez generation now living in rural chic in Norfolk, with a cynical but successful director of television commercials. James beats a hasty retreat however from involvement in the couple's extra-marital accommodations. For that matter he retreats from any first-hand human involvement. Intrigued though he is by the idea of radical commitments in the time of Suez, he experiences only awful embarrassment from an encounter with a Peace Women's organization.

His book wins the approval of his modish publisher. Even so, James will continue to embody the principle that, if there is anything less likable than a successful opportunist, it is an unsuccessful one. The full significance of his failure both as human being and careerist is his as he is extending the 1982 Conservative Party Conference in Brighton. Jeremy, his best friend, has achieved a walk-over with Susan; and Margaret Thatcher is

making her Falklands victory pronouncements: "We have told the people the truth". Her declaration of faith in the youth of Britain provides an ironic epilogue to the portrait of James.

It is a cruel and witty exposé of the manners, morals and neuroses of a bourgeois intelligentsia terrified of human commitment. On the side it offers some quite profound reflections on the lessons and the burdens of history. The dialogue is dense and demands fairly hard attention. But attention is repaid, and the film is saved from falling into schematicism by the comic vitality of the world that Eyre creates through his actors. Jonathan Pryce and Tim Curry offer contrasts in go-getting. Curry is the smarter one because he does not let it show. Charlie Dore makes Susan odious from her first entrance, knocking the tray out of a waiter's hands without so much as a glance to see the damage. Her attraction for James would be less comprehensible if it were not for the consistency with which he discards anyone with a hint of human sentiment - the Peace Women, Susan's mother (Rosemary Harris) and his own father (a role marvelously established by Nat Jackley, a veteran of 60 years' experience in variety).

The most mischievous coup of this wry portrait of Britain after the

Belgrano, though, is to have infiltrated the Conservative Party Conference and recruited an unknown Thatcher as actress and dialogue writer. Here the actors were the gift of Central Office, for the rest the contribution of Luciano Arrighi's production design contributes notably to Eyre's images of contemporary England: the drab rooms where power sits in the BBC; the contrasted homes of James's friends and James's parents, shrines in their different ways to ineradicable class distinction; the recreated rustic past in which the refugees from the Suez era are cocooned. All that these places share is the incontinent flow of undifferentiated and unheeded information that gushes from the radio and television.

For several minutes *That Championship Season* raises expectations of a satire on small-town Middle America, with brisk scenes of an election campaign and some funny business with Bruce Derr, as mayoral candidate, and a mortally sick elephant with which he unwittingly tries to win popularity and votes. Then however the director-writer, Jason Miller, embarks on a reverential and static presentation of his own stage play, which leaves one wondering why it was such a success on Broadway and won a Pulitzer Prize. The story of the reunion of members of a long-ago high-school basketball team, and the

bonhomie that soon deteriorates into recrimination and guilt, offers nothing new, and what it does offer is, despite the cast (Robert Mitchum, Stacy Keach, Martin Sheen), unappetisingly sour.

There is no essential reason why a sequel should not be better than the original, but it never seems to happen. Certainly, although it has the same writer and goes through the same motions, *Sting II* retains none of the old charm or fun. It is not only that Mac Davis and an apologetic Jackie Gleason have none of the attraction of the original co-artists, Redford and Newman: Jeremy Paul Kagan, ordinarily a resourceful director, plods painfully through the mires of plot.

One of the idiosyncracies of Hollywood is interminably to imitate any once-successful formula long after it has passed out of style. It seems inconceivable that anyone would redo the old aircraft disaster movie after *Airplane* and its sequel has already clubbed it to death with parody, yet here it is again in *Starflight One*, directed by Jeremy Jameson and with a perfectly respectable cast, including Lee Majors, Ray Milland and Robert Webber. It is at least as silly as *Airplane II* but only intermittently and unintentionally so.

Tomorrow and on Monday there are performances of *Napoleon*, with full orchestra, at the Barbican, which are essential viewing for all aficionados of the film. Since the last screenings Kevin Brownlow has rediscovered enough material to add 23 minutes to the running time, and to replace some sections of inferior image quality. The new scenes - the most important concern the fortunes of Napoleon's family in Corsica after his own return to France - bring the running time to five and a quarter hours, and have involved supplementary episodes in Carl Davis's score.

Remarkably this version is more than an hour and a half longer than that screened at the 1977 premiere at the Paris Opéra (to suit the importance of a fashionable audience, Abel Gance was obliged to cut his final version from six hours and 20 minutes to three hours and 40 minutes). Gance, incidentally, spent less than three years making *Napoleon*. Kevin Brownlow has spent almost 30 in restoring it.

At tomorrow's show there will be personal appearances by some of the film's stars - Annabella, who as a teenage debutante played Violaine, Harry-Krimer, Gance's Rouget de Lisle, and Robert Vidalin, his Camille Desmoulins. Harry-Krimer, at 86, still drives his own MG, and has just played, appropriately enough, in *Wajda's* new film of *Danton*. Some seats are still available for both performances.

David Robinson

Television

Hard to forget

The decision to screen *Walter* on its first night last November may have been one way in which Channel 4 signalled its determination to be different, but it may well have contributed to the apprehension that greeted its debut in some quarters. The harrowing story of the mentally handicapped Walter was strong meat though notable among other things, for Ian McKellen's brilliant performance. Last night Channel 4 returned with David Cook's sequel, *Walter and June*. Walter is now 40, with 19 years in the mental hospital (where he is one of the brighter and more helpful patients) behind him and little else before.

He meets June, an attractive but mentally unstable young woman (Sarah Miles), whose problems have been aggravated by having a child by a married man. June, desperate to escape, befriends Walter and persuades him to help her do so. They flee first to what appeared to be a church, where she seduces him, and then to a London squat where they live together.

There June meets an economics student obviously down on his economics, and an affair begins. She leaves the bewildered Walter and returns, apparently stricken by conscience and his dependence,

only to fall through the floor and die of her injuries. Walter returns from the doss-house, where he has taken refuge, to find her. The student, under the mistaken impression that it is for him, reads Walter the message she has scrawled on the pipes.

Ian McKellen's performance was again brilliant and was complemented by that of Sarah Miles. It was only the credibility of the story that nagged. June was drawn as an educated woman, highly articulate with an acid turn of wit that might evoke envy in affluent parts of Islington. Though Walter is an affectionate, kindly soul - "like taking a small animal to the vet to be put down", says June as she leaves him - their love affair seemed far-fetched.

For all that, the performances, Stephen Frears's direction and Chris Menges's photography pulled it through. Walter is a character who will linger in the mind. Those viewers who have had the stamina to run the course will have had not only their sympathy for the mentally handicapped stirred, but their understanding, which comes much harder. That is some achievement for Mr Cook and Channel 4.

Dennis Hackett

Concert

Anonymous notes

Philharmonia/Rattle
Festival Hall

It must have been with a sense of some moment that Beethoven watched the century turn and inscribed "Concerto 1800 Da L.v. Beethoven" on the autograph of his C minor Piano Concerto. It was precisely the lack of any such sense of occasion that diminished Misha Dichter's peremptory, strangely anonymous account of the work on Wednesday.

It was as if we were still being asked to glance over the sketches for the work rather than being invited to admire the total achievement. The details were there, often quite adroitly revealed as if by a hard, white light, and the Philharmonia under Simon Rattle were sensitive to the scale, usually rather small, of each new discovery.

The first movement got by, just about, with this approach, though the post-cadential crescendo were nervously piled up, lacking very much sense of organic growth. It was this inability to weld the parts into a resonant whole that short-changed the second movement despite its purely pianistic dexterity. And the slick finale seemed merely to flick the notes from score to keyboard and off into the air with strange, fitful emphases in the orchestral accompaniment, as if trying to compensate for the blandness of the solo part.

It was the more disappointing after an excitingly-paced Strauss *Don Juan*, which showed the orchestra in cracking form, as if anticipating the paces they would be put through in the real Concerto for Orchestra after the interval. For Bartók, a due sense of occasion was restored in one of the most compelling performances of this work to be heard on the South Bank for quite some time.

In its urgent detail and vibrant inner life Simon Rattle's reading and the Philharmonia's virtuosic execution drew us deep into the heart of the orchestra itself, so that the listener felt and moved with each resonating string, each struck or stroked body of wood or metal.

The first movement had a stabbing, rasping insistence of both rhythm and timbre, nicely counterbalanced by the cultivated tendril of woodwind and, later, by the sly "Game of pairs". The laconic spirit underlying its dapper surface was sought out in the implications of each turn and twist of phrasing.

Just as in the "Elegia" the vital necessity for every minute detail of orchestration was sharply pointed out, within the long lines of the "Intermezzo intertuo", each little bar change imperceptibly but tellingly tugged at the pulse, creating a macabre and thrilling fusion of humour, wit and chill.

Hilary Finch

Dance

Maria Maria
Bloomsbury Theatre

Grupo Corpo is a company of a dozen very able and attractive dancers from Belo Horizonte, Brazil, who have toured previously in Europe but are in Britain for the first time. Their double bill at the Bloomsbury Theatre this week-end next deserves larger audiences than it enjoyed on Wednesday.

The main work, *Maria Maria*, is based on a book of the same title by Fernando Brandt, telling the story of two women born into slavery in the same small town. One died at 24, the other lived to be 84. Both were called Maria and the joint image the author creates from them, Maria Maria, stands for the courage and wisdom handed down from one generation to the next. So much the programme tells us; without it the origin of the piece would be hidden but its point would still be crystal clear.

The credit for that belongs equally to Milton Nascimento's score and Oscar Araiz's choreography. Both are lively and expressive, drawing on a variety of sources in everyday life and folk tradition. Scrubbing floors or washing clothes turn into dances; Catholic saints and African gods merge in a jolly ceremony.

All the women in the group by turns represent an aspect of *Alice in Wonderland*, the first major new production by Northern Ballet Theatre since September 1981, receives its premiere at the Palace Theatre, Manchester, on May 31. The choreography of this two-act ballet is by Rosemary Hellmell; the music, by Joseph Horowitz, is a reworking of NBT of a score used by Festival Ballet in 1953.

Richard Strauss's *Arabella* will be given for the first time at Glyndebourne in the 1984 festival, in a production sponsored by John Player & Sons. The new production will be recorded by BBC television.

The freelance producer/director James Cellan Jones has been elected chairman of the British Academy of Film and Television Arts.

Maria Maria: episodes ranging from a warmly confiding love duet to a sacrifice in the jungle provide scope which is eagerly and ably seized, with strong and delicate support from the men in the cast. That the characters are all black is indicated simply by a pale grey-blue mask painted on the dancers' faces from lip to mid-forehead - an imaginative touch indicative of the feeling and thoughtfulness of the whole production.

Although the work takes in grim and oppressive elements, the final effect is cheerful, thanks to the capacity to survive, overcome and enjoy life shown as the heart of its heroine's temperament.

A curtain-raiser by one of the company's founder-members, Rodrigo Pederneras, called *Intermezzo intertuo*, starts as if it might offer a modern-day urban parallel to the main work but tails off into less rewarding abstraction. However, it offers (or will do when the volume is adjusted) a chance to enjoy Martos Nobre's Trio, Op. 4, for piano, violin and cello, and to see a different aspect of the dancers' considerable skills.

John Percival

Salutary shocks

The Comedy Without a Title
Lyric, Hammersmith

Adapted from plays and sketches by Ruzante of Padua (c.1502-1542), this is a curious evening which makes heavy demands on an audience's patience but also explains reviving interest in France and Italy in this, Galileo's favourite playwright. His scenes from peasant life have a country wine's unpredictable flavour, sometimes dangerously fizzy - not travelling well or settling easily in a stranger's stomach, but genuine and a salutary shock to jaded palates.

With starvation threatening, death is never far away in these comedies. Survival, or any pleasure (particularly getting or hanging on to a wife), depends on ruthlessness, looking after number one and doing your friends down if necessary.

After dull opening scenes unrelenting in their lavatory humour, the first play turns without warning into a tragicomic tale of the shy suitor whose friend only to secure a turn in the bed. Discovering this, suitor kills friend; whereupon friend's widow appears for a pathetic lament over the man who was just about to deceive her, then remarries with the first man who asks her.

These unerring shifts of mood are rewarding and Mike Alfreds's production for Shared Experiences encompasses them well. But the broad humour, played straight out front, is disconcerting without being funny and the bare stage's cavernous blackness does not help. The translation is very uneasy, rightly preserving the original's linguistic flights ("O mother of pearl and silver and gold") but often suited in lighter exchanges. It partly explains the acting style's uncertain admixture of conscious Italian-ness, theatrical gestures and cries of "eh" in suitable variety.

Characterizations are rich, however: James Smith bravely tries to hold the house as the soliloquizing Ruzante, returning scabby and footsore from the wars to find his woman gone. John Price switches in an instant from a thug to a tragic desecrated husband in the next play. And in the last and finest sketch, the starving Philip Voss chooses suicide, only to attempt it by eating himself first.

The arrival of an angelic ghost, promising eventual Paradise, provides a happy ending sadder than any tragedy.

Anthony Masters

Theatre
Delicate character

Time and the Conways
Chichester

The last of the J. B. Priestley time plays to achieve a major revival, *Time and the Conways*, strikes me as by far the best, and a complete aesthetic justification of Priestley's espousal of the "serial time" theory of J. W. Dunne.

The theory itself, which converts time from a fluid element into something as solid and three-dimensional as a piece of sculpture, seems to rest on a confusion of philosophic categories. But, as an adjunct to plot construction, it proves it to be a wonderful tool. Without that element *Time and the Conways* would have been a sour chronicle of national decline, beginning in 1919 with a rapturous reunion for an upper-middle-class family, all full of hope for personal happiness and the chance of building a better world; and then moving on 20 years to show how all their dreams went up in smoke.

Thanks to the time theory, only the characters succumb to bitterness, while the play itself observes them from another dimension, bestowing irony and compassion but never slamming them shut inside the prison they have made for themselves.

By sandwiching what would normally by the 1938 climax in between two acts set in 1919, Priestley achieves an effortless succession of dramatic

surprises. You can see from the outset that young Robin, swaggering back to a hero's welcome in his RAF uniform, is going to wind up as a drunken failure, leading his doting mother into bankruptcy.

But the other destinies are less predictable. The beautiful Hazel snubs a weedy little business man who invades the birthday party. Twenty years later she is married to him and totally in his power. The mother casually mentions how well Carol's grave is being looked after, and you suddenly recall the girl who was playing charades a few moments before.

Peter Dew's production takes full advantage of Priestley's device of building each of the three acts round a well-defined social occasion: first the charades party, followed by a meeting with the family solicitor and, finally, a set of courtship routines.

In each case the formal events get detailed attention, and to begin with there is so much inventive business with mother upstaging the game with her Spanish number that some of the basic plot points go speeding by unheeded.

Enough is established, however, to secure a grim contrast between those laughing children and their self-satisfied parents and the disappointed and bickering crew who gather to hear the bad news from the stuffy local solicitor whom we last saw as a boisterous juvenile. The individual performances leave you with a new respect for the delicacy of Priestley's sense



A family full of hope: Andrew Hawkins (left), Emile Roberts, Goolie Withers, Julia Foster, Simon Williams, Angela Down

of character. There are some cardboard figures, like the brainlessly arrogant Robin, whom Simon Williams is powerless to present as anything more than one of Priestley's class enemies. But Angela Down awakens full understanding for the ardent postwar socialist who shrivels into a

perpetually disappointing schoolteacher: Julia Foster, in the Cassandra-like role of Kay, traces a similar route from literary ambition to back journalism; and Lucy Fleming, a Botticelli face mismatched to a gauche and nervous body, is inspired casting for Robin's abandoned wife.

Goolie Withers sets the seal on this fine revival by showing a marvellously graded decline from charming maternal vanity to a world of comforting illusions and brutal rejection of the children who have let her down.

Irving Wardle

Opera

Salammbô
San Carlo, Naples

In recent years few operagoers would have thought of putting the San Carlo in Naples near the top of the list of houses at which to hear performances. To admire the building in a sight-seeing tour, yes: the San Carlo is one of Europe's most beautiful theatres, a witness to the Bourbons' concern with opera.

At the beginning of this year a new team took over the management of the San Carlo. The first thing they did was to scrape off the stucco coat-of-arms of the Savoy dynasty over the proscenium arch, unearthing the arms of the Neapolitan Bourbons. In a few months the new team, the *sorveglianza* Francesco Canessa, a former Neapolitan daily, and the artistic director Roberto de Simone, a Neapolitan theatre

director of great talent, have given back style and dignity to the San Carlo.

The new regime started with an excellent *Flaminio* by Pergolesi, followed by *La sonnambula* built around the fine talent of Cecilia Gasdia, who has since become a star. It went on with a daring *Don Giovanni* and then a scoop, the first staging of Mussorgsky's unfinished opera *Salammbô*, based on Flaubert's novel.

Mussorgsky started composing *Salammbô* to his own libretto when he was 24, but he never finished it. He did though exchange letters with Flaubert.

Mussorgsky left six unconnected scenes of *Salammbô*, very little of which was orchestrated, plus some pieces for chorus. But was there enough to stage a spectacle? Naples's *Salammbô* has been the labour of love of the conductor and musicologist Zoltan Pesko, who recorded the opera in 1980 and conducted its

first staged performances at the San Carlo. "Back in 1976," says Pesko, "I heard that musicologists in Moscow knew that there existed an extensive score of the opera but only two pieces out of 85 were orchestrated." A friend from Leningrad sent him a microfilm of the score (Pesko and has been living in the West ever since).

On the basis of Mussorgsky's Pesko orchestrated the whole of an aesthetic nature, using the existing material and trying to go in the same direction. Pesko's was a brave operation which might add a new opera to the repertoire: musically *Salammbô* shows Mussorgsky's genius to the full, but theatrically it is a limbo statue. Pesko was convinced it could be staged; few others were. Pesko shopped around several European opera houses, but only the San Carlo responded. They

decided to call Yuri Lubimov, director of the Na Taganka Theatre in Moscow and responsible for La Scala's *Boris*, to put together the unconnected scenes.

The music, which is mainly choral and - in spite of Flaubert and Carthage - deeply Russian, tells the story of the Carthaginian *Salammbô*, priestess of Tamit. The Lybian mercenaries, rebellious in love with her. Children are sacrificed, Mathô is taken captive, tortured and killed: at the sight of his body, even *Salammbô* succumbs. The whole opera was about to succumb as well when the chosen Russian mezzo and bass were not granted exit visas two weeks before *Salammbô*'s first night. However the Romanian *Boris* Bakov and the American Annabella Bernard quickly came to the rescue, learning their parts - in Russian - in less than a week, with Bakov doing notably well.

Gaia Servadio

Sainsbury's Vintage Selection.

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If you're a wine buff who's been buffered by rising prices you'll welcome our Vintage Selection.

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We hope you'll enjoy reading about the wines below and that you'll be tempted to turn a wine list into something even more satisfying.

A shopping list.

1. Château Grand Puy Ducasse 1979 Pauillac.

A classic Claret from one of the most important communes in the Médoc. Full bodied with good fruit and tannin this wine will develop over the next three or four years into a fine wine of distinction. £7.45.

2. Château Jean-Fauré 1979 Grand Cru St. Émilion.

Like all St. Émilions this wine will drink younger than the great growth clarets and is already soft and fruity. The 1979 is delightfully drinkable and offers, along with elegant medium weight, a bouquet with a hint of violets. £5.45.



3. Château de Poncie 1981 Fleurie.

The true charm and distinction of one of the most delicate of the Beaujolais. Granite soil and the Gamay grape have combined in one of the more southerly Beaujolais villages to produce a wine which is soft, fruity and delicately perfumed. Superb with cold meats or cheese – but many would say with anything. £4.35.

4. Château Tourneau Chollet 1980 Graves.

Graves, a huge area of wine production to the south of Bordeaux is famed for its rich, slightly spicy red wines. Small proprietors abound in the area, producing wines which are firm when young and pay for keeping. Here is a pleasant fruity example of medium weight which will go happily with most meats or cheese. £3.60.

5. Château du Bousquet 1981 Côtes de Bourg.

Less well known than the Médocs which lie opposite, the wines of the Côtes de Bourg offer excellent value for money. The best of the slopes, near the river, include the vines from which this splendid example is formed. Although it will keep, it can be enjoyed now without hesitation. £3.20.

6. Gevrey Chambertin 1978.

Amongst the richest and most enduring of all the great Burgundies, this full-bodied and powerful wine, from the celebrated village on the slopes of the Côte de Nuits, will be enjoyed with the richer meats – a pheasant would be ideal. £8.95.

7. St. Amour 1980.

Produced on the granite soil of the most northerly of the nine nominated 'cru' villages which produce the best of the Beaujolais. St. Amour is fruity and fresh. £3.75.

8. Domaine de Palestor 1979 – Châteauneuf du Pape.

Châteauneuf du Pape is recognised the world over as the finest of the southern Rhône. Dark, strong and long-lived. This is a fine example from the rocky vineyard of one of the leading growers and two or three years more bottle age will improve it. £5.25. (Coming shortly)

9. Gigondas 1981.

Like its more famous neighbour Châteauneuf du Pape, Gigondas is a deep, hearty, robust red wine, taking its character from the Grenache grapes which predominate in the blend. It will hold its own with game, roasts, casseroles and all cheese dishes. £4.35.

10. Château la Borie – Rhône 1982.

This is the product of a vineyard which was totally replanted 20 years ago. (It has grown in reputation as a result.) The presence of Syrah and Grenache in the blend gives the slight peppery sensation on the palate which is so characteristic of a Rhône wine. £2.99.



11. Château Barrepyres 1979 Haut-Médoc.

The Médoc, on the west bank of the river, is the most important red wine district of Bordeaux. Here, from just north of the Margaux, is an excellent fruity claret of medium weight, which has been made with great care and would even improve with a few years bottle age. £3.55.

12. Domaine du Colombier 1982 Chinon.

Though less well-known there are some fine fresh light reds from the gravel soils of the Loire. This one has a distinct fruitiness and pleasant acidity. It is best drunk young and will happily accept a degree of chilling. £3.75.

13. Château de Gougaud 1980 – Minervois.

From the hilly country of the Languedoc-Roussillon but with more of the Cabernet Sauvignon grape than is usual. This makes for a distinctive medium-bodied wine of charm – robust enough for most meats and cheeses. £4.99. (Magnum)

14. Clos de La Mouchère 1980 – Puligny Montrachet.

Another great classic dry French white wine. Produced to the north of Meursault and lacking some of its softness it is, perhaps, the ultimate accompaniment to oysters but enhances any fish or white meat. £8.45.

15. Domaine De La Bizolère 1982 Savennières.

The white Anjou wines to the western end of the Loire Valley are characteristically dry and full bodied – some say with the crispness of new apples. Here is a fine example, best drunk young and served chilled, it is slightly flowery with good acidity. £3.60.



16. Meursault Moillard 1980.

Meursault's Pinot Chardonnay grapes provide some of the world's great white wines. Rich, smooth and dry, but mellow. This is a fine example, soft and full, which will mature and improve for two or three years. £6.95.

17. Sancerre Les Perriers 1982.

This was a good year in the Loire, where the Sauvignon grapes grown on limestone produce elegant, dry white wines. This fresh and fruity wine from Verdigny is best drunk young and slightly chilled. £4.65.

18. Moulin Touchais 1964 – Anjou.

The valley of the Loire shelters the Chenin Blanc vines from which are made some exceptional white wines. In the limestone 'caves' at Doué la Fontaine lies a huge selection of some of France's best kept wine secrets. Moulin Touchais is one. The perfect dessert wine with plenty of fruit and a balanced sweetness best revealed when chilled. £5.75.

19. Château Terre du Moulin 1982 Entre-deux-Mers.

Between the 'two seas' of the Dordogne and the Garonne lies a vast area of wine production. The whites of this area are allowed the 'appellation'. Here is a crisp, fruity dry white wine from a grower with an established reputation for consistent quality. £2.75.

20. Clos St. Georges 1981 Graves Supérieures.

Long before Graves was known for the red wines with which it is now most associated, it had a high reputation for sweet white wines. Clos St. Georges is found on the borders of Barsac. It has depth, style and length, which come through impressively on the palate. £2.99.

21. Château de Beaulieu 1980 Coteaux Du Layon.

Beaulieu is one of only six communes in this sheltered area to the south of the Loire to be granted the 'appellation'. This is an exceptional medium sweet white wine with lots of fruit and an acidity of considerable length which give it great style and depth. At its best lightly chilled with fresh fruit. £2.80.

22. Muscat de Beaumes – De-Venise.

This is a naturally sweet white wine from the southern end of the Rhône Valley. The sun has ample time to develop the sugar and add a delicate perfume and flavour. A dessert wine of great distinction. £4.25.

23. Uerziger Würzgarten Auslese 1975 Moselle.

The Riesling wines of Würzgarten are sheltered by mountains and this fragrant and spicy sweet wine is produced from selected (auslese) grapes. Serve chilled with desserts or as a special aperitif. £5.99.



24. Domaine De La Bretonnerie 1982, Muscadet De Sèvre et Maine Sur Lie. This Muscadet is named after two of the Loire's great tributaries. It has the added fruit and body which results from the grapes remaining longer on the vines ('sur lie'). Ideal with fish – especially shellfish. A light, dry and refreshing white wine. £2.99.

25. Kiedricher Heiligenstock Kabinett 1982 Rheingau.

From the pride of Germany's wineland come some splendid and white wines. This one is no exception. Elegant and well-balanced it is a distinguished accompaniment to most white meat and fish. £4.20.

26. Deidesheimer Herrgottsacker Kabinett 1981 Rheingau.

Wines from the Palatinate are rich, well flavoured, and lively and Deidesheimer is regarded as one of the best villages. This is a light medium dry white wine and versatile enough for fish, poultry or a chilled aperitif. £4.10.

27. Apecloner Gewürztraminer Beerenauslese 1981.

Specially selected and overripe grapes from the Gewürztraminer vines at Apeclon in the Burgenland of Austria, produce a wine of concentrated sweetness and depth to compare with the best of the Sauternes. Lightly chilled it makes a superb accompaniment to fruit or dessert. £4.95. (Coming shortly)

28. Amarone Pasqua 1978.

This is a Recioto della Valpolicella – not to be confused with the more popular wine of the latter name. Only the grapes from the 'ears' of the vine which have begun to dry in the sun are used. The result is a dry red wine of high quality and full flavour. £3.95. (Coming shortly)

29. Quinta da Bacalhã 1981.

Portuguese red wines have been a rather well-kept secret for too long. This one produced from Cabernet Sauvignon grapes, matured in chestnut casks, is similar to a dry red Bordeaux. Like all Portuguese reds, it will improve with keeping. £3.65.

Good wine costs less at Sainsbury's.

Malcolm McLaren was dismissed as a distasteful maverick when he managed the Sex Pistols, but there is more to him than an outrageous gift for publicity

Proud pirate of punk

By Michael Watts

One of the more mischievous sights on *Top of the Pops* this year has been a pale, pockish figure with a Groucho Marx walk and a megaphone, instructing athletic New York guttersnipes in the art of square dancing. This was a video film of Malcolm McLaren performing his chart hit "Buffalo Gals", a culture clash of disco and hillbilly music that has made him, at 36, a pop star at his first attempt. For until now McLaren has been known as the co-owner of an avant-garde fashion business, and as the "Svengali" (a frequent newspaper description) behind rock figures Adam and the Ants, Bow Wow Wow, Boy George of Culture Club, and most imperiously, the Sex Pistols. Selling fashion through music, and vice-versa, he has become this country's most important broker of young style.

Very few pop group managers are as familiar as his charges. None has been like McLaren, except possibly Andrew Loog Oldham, who in the 1960s shaped the Rolling Stones' profitably anti-social behaviour. A decade later McLaren also pursued notoriety, through the Sex Pistols and punk rock's appeal to malcontent, often unemployed youth, but he has been much more than an audacious publicist: he can claim artistic responsibility for performers he has launched. Now he has tested the hypothesis on himself, compelling the press and record industry, which has often thought him a distasteful maverick to reconsider.

In the past the possibility of a *success de scandale* has motivated him more than money. He is a sensation-seeker who briefly recruited Great Train Robber Ronnie Biggs to the Sex Pistols. In the week of the Silver Jubilee the Pistols' song "God Save the Queen" almost reached the top of the charts, causing even more comic outrage across the nation than John Osborne's *Declaration* in the 1950s against "royalty religion, the national swill".

Yet of his own debut LP, released this month, only the title - *Duck Rock*, taken from the Marx Brothers' *Duck Soup* - salutes anarchy. Initially budgeted at £30,000, it finally costed more than £100,000. It is an idiosyncratic account of McLaren's musical researches in South Africa, the Appalachian mountains of east Tennessee, and New York's black and Latin communities.

The LP illustrates the main characteristics of McLaren's career in the music and rag trades: an eye for a good idea, his own or someone else's, and brilliant cheek in exploiting it. He enjoyed travelling illegally in Soweto, accommodating black musicians in his Johannesburg hotel and infuriating South Africa's white record executives by paying above-average fees to the blacks. But he has been equally cavalier, and quite unrepentant, in copyrighting black rhythms.

"Did Chuck Berry get copyright from the Beatles?" he demands. (Yes, actually.) "For me, England is the land of piracy," he declares, warning to a favourite theme. "Our reputation is as presenters of other people's cultures. There's nothing original in pop music. Maggie Thatcher talks about selling ideas. You can't sell ideas! Ideas are stolen."

British pop culture does not currently excite him. "Britain is a banana republic in the English



Malcolm McLaren: style broker with "ghetto blaster"

Channel, but without the bananas," he chuckles. "Our affinity is now with Third World countries, the dispossessed, and that's why ethnic culture has become such a new sport with young people in England." This is a reference to the present fashion for African music and also to the products, naturally, of his own World's End clothing company.

World's End, his creation with the 42-year-old designer Vivienne Westwood, incorporates the original shop of that name in Chelsea, another called Nostalgia of Mud in the West End, and a third store opening in Paris this autumn. Westwood, the mother of McLaren's 15-year-old son, is small and intense, sharing his determination to *épater les bourgeois* but lacking his saving sense of the ridiculous.

In 1971 they borrowed £100 from her mother and rented space in a denim boutique, Paradise Garage, at the unfashionable end of King's Road. They have been in the same premises, under a variety of names, ever since.

Let It Rock, the first of their own shops, specialized in Teddy Boy drape suits, while the subsequent Too Fast To Live, Too Young To Die drew rockers in chains and their girls in leather mini-skirts. This was followed by the rubberwear of Sex which, in 1976, led to the bondage clothes of Seditionaries, whose barricaded shopfront, evoking Belfast, complemented the shackled punk look of straps, safety pins and spiky hair.

Punk originated in kinky sex wear, but was worn as a badge of bad taste by the new, recession-hit Black Generation, to express rejection of 1960s' peaceful values. The straps were McLaren's invention ("overt sexuality, a real affront"), as was much of punk's agitprop ("No Future", "Cash out of Chaos"), which sprang, ironically, from his student background in the 1960s.

As an art student, active in the "hooligan politics" of London and Paris, he had been particularly influenced by the now obscure Situationists: anarchists and surrealists who asserted that to poke fun at the world is to provoke its collapse. He now encouraged the Sex Pistols to turn style back into revolt: to incite their young audience to trample on conventions and make their own, not the record industry's kind of music. The drama of confrontation ended two years later, in 1979, when Rotten sued McLaren, and Sid Vicious overdosed on heroin

while facing the charge of murdering his girlfriend.

McLaren was rescued when Adam Ant, a young punk rocker, paid him several hundred pounds to revive his own flagging fortunes. Living in Paris and compiling soundtracks for soft-porn films, McLaren had discovered folk music and his improbable advice to Adam and his Ants, to imitate the exciting drum rhythms of the African Burundi tribe, worked spectacularly.

In 1980 Adam reemerged a sexy teen idol, parroting his mentor's glib theory that, in order to banish hard times, unemployed punks should dress up like proud warriors. Westwood responded by designing washbuckling clothes, largely inspired by *Les Incroyables*, the French Revolutionary dandies, and suddenly fashion journalists were approving. Soon McLaren had reapplied the idea of piracy to modern technology.

He seized upon the well-publicized argument that home-taping and pirated recordings severely depress record sales. So Bow Wow Wow's first single "C30 C60 C90 Go", containing his lyrics, precisely advocated home-taping and was originally issued only on cassette. He promoted it in line with the growing high-street popularity of Sony Walkmans and portable stereo cassette players ("ghetto blasters"), identifying the group with "roller-skating, cassette-swinging, microchip kids"; the Blank Tape Generation. Like the Sex Pistols before them, however, Bow Wow Wow became resentful of his manipulation and his attempts to introduce the androgynous singer Boy George, "a femme version of Adam Ant". Before leaving them to start his own record last year, he had seemed to be all that his detractors proclaimed.

Now, revitalised, he promises that *Duck Rock* will transform discotheques, "those temples of despair and loneliness", by urging a return to touch-dancing. But its first effect has been on Vivienne Westwood, whose latest collection, *Witches*, combines urban American elements (graffiti designs) with ethnic motifs (Hopi Indian prints).

The recent recording of "God Save the Queen" by Michael Fagan, the Buckingham Palace intruder, confirms that punk's attitude survives. McLaren recalls swapping stories with the Zulus in Soweto. "I told them the history of the Sex Pistols. They were in fits of laughter."

Dial M for Mozart

NO MORE OVER. Miles Kingston



There was a time when we thought that the Did-Salieri-Kill-Mozart industry was limited entirely to Peter Shaffer's play *Amadeus* and to Bernard Levin's comments thereon. But things have started to spread since then. Puskhin has written a long poem on the subject; Rimsky-Korsakov has written a whole opera about the case; and earlier this month the Brighton Festival staged an entire inquest to try to decide how Mozart met his end.

Before things get entirely out of hand, I think I had better print a complete check-list of current entertainments based on this absorbing murder mystery.

Salieri's Teeth (*The Shulamite*, National Theatre): Peter

Ustinov's ingenious tour de force in which Mozart returns to modern Europe to see if history blames Salieri for his death. He bumps into Salieri, reincarnated as an Arts Council official, and decides to kill him. But will he get a grant for the attempt?

Can't Play? Won't Play! (*Riverside Warehouse*): A reenactment of the mystery by Italian superstar Dario Fo, who plays all the parts. It's not always easy to tell from the mime and simultaneous translation what exactly is going on, but Fo seems to be pinning the whole thing on the young Beethoven. It is preceded by a short, rather "in" musical joke called "Anarchist Death of an Accidental". Widow (*Channel 4*): A new thriller series from Euston Films, makers of *Minder* and *Widows*, in which Mrs Mozart takes an oath to track down and kill Salieri, whether he killed

her husband or not. The use of plastic bombs and Ford Cortinas is a little anachronistic but the suspense is undeniable.

Educating Wolfgang (*General Release*): Pleasant comedy with social overtones, in which young Mozart, an illiterate genius, takes lessons from the older Salieri, a literate cload. They both decide simultaneously to kill each other.

The Weird and Wonderful Weltanschauung of Wolfgang M (*Wardle, Shaftesbury Avenue*): A rollicking extravaganza by J. P. Donleavy in which Mozart and Salieri gang together to bump off Clementi. Unfortunately, they run out of money before they can get to London for the purpose, but there are plenty of laughs and the language is wonderful.

Wolfgang and Gertie (*Upstairs, the Tinker Arms*): Sheridan Morley admits in this entertaining pot-pourri of Coward and Mozart songs that Gertrude Lawrence and Mozart never actually met, but nevertheless the touching quality of this might-have-been relationship is fully brought out in a song-and-dance evening. Mozart's presence adds new meaning to "Don't Let's be Beasts to the Germans".

Another Concerto (*Frayn, Strand*): Julian Mitchell's absorbing drama set in a German public school in the late eighteenth century. Idealistic young Wolfgang wants only to write his music, but Professor Salieri persuades him to take up billiards and go drinking with

Dirty deal in Dalis

Spain's art world is in a state of shock after the uncovering of frauds involving hundreds of pictures alleged to be by the country's greatest living painter, the aging Salvador Dali

By Richard Wigg

As the longest queues the Madrid Museum of Contemporary Art has ever seen form for *400 Works by Salvador Dali: 1914-1983*, an official homage to the surrealist painter, a Barcelona investigating magistrate has just freed five Spaniards on £200,000 bail after charging them with belonging to a ring which manufactured and sold fake Dalis in large quantities.

Among them was Señor Manuel Pujol Baladas, a hitherto unknown 35-year-old painter accused of faking Dalis for profit; another was the woman proprietor of an art gallery. The remainder were accused of marketing the paintings, knowing them to be fakes.

Señor Pujol had previously confessed to the magistrate that he had been responsible for a substantial part of Dalis' "official" output since 1975, including about 30 oil paintings and 100 drawings, watercolours and gouaches.

The Pujol affair has shocked the Spanish art world, uncovering a black market of fly-by-night galleries, fast-talking contact men and commercial "brains", a world created during the country's hot-house years of economic prosperity. Recently reformed tax laws and the part of the present depression in forcing nouveau riche collectors to sell helps explain why the latest art scandal has broken at this awkward time, coinciding with the retrospective exhibition, Madrid's answer to big shows at the Centre Pompidou and London in 1980.

Joan-Josep Tharrats, at 64 one of Spain's best-known abstract painters, told me: "Dali is now very appetizing to all kinds of collectors. He is the highest-paid living artist with a worldwide reputation. So his works are becoming better investments".

Señor Tharrats is a friend of Dali, who was 79 last month. Señor Tharrats continued: "These fakes of Dali are so bad that only fools who have never seen a good picture in their lives would think they could really be by him".

A prominent Barcelona commercial lawyer recounted how one of his client's debtors, an industrialist, had recently offered through his lawyers two Dali paintings as security until his business improved and he could meet his obligations. The creditors were told: "Take the genuine Dali and the fake, which is very good, so there can be no doubt".

For almost a century Catalonia has shown a great love of the arts, especially painting; the young Pablo Picasso found his first patrons there. All kinds of vendors emerged; some respectable, others that met the large demand by offering "bargains", satisfying those attracted primarily by profit.

The Barcelona investigating magistrate, 42-year-old Señor Manuel Saez Parga, told me that during more than three months of investigations, 300 fakes had been identified and either seized by the police or left with their owners. Two-thirds, he estimated, were "Dali" oils or

drawings. In a Civil Guard barracks in Barcelona I was shown 17 of the confiscated paintings - they included drawings purporting to be by Dali, Picasso, Miro, Juan Gris, Matisse and Renoir. They would not have fooled anyone reasonably familiar with the artists' work.

Inquiries began after a Catalan businessman indicated a willingness to sell some modern works he had accepted from a factory owner in financial difficulties. The scandal began to emerge when one potential buyer took along Señor Marçal Barrachina, an expert on Catalan art and a restorer to the Montserrat Monastery collections. Señor Barrachina went around the pictures, saying: "False... false... false...". Later the businessman denounced the fakes to the police and Señor Saez stepped in.

The magistrate ordered Señor Pujol's arrest last month, together with those of Señora Begona Guerrero, the co-owner of a gallery, and Señor Josep Bella de Molina, accusing them of marketing 47 paintings knowing them to be fakes, principally by Catalan painters such as Dali, Miro, Ramon Casas and Isidre Nonell, but also by Picasso and Renoir.

Señor Barrachina told me how, in his belief, many fakes had come on the market in the last five years. Shady dealers, he said, are able to spin convincing yarns. "They say a painting has been withdrawn before being auctioned and that they are able to offer it to you 'privately'." Or they agree, with feigned reluctance, to part with one from their 'collection'.

Señor Pujol claimed to the investigating magistrate, and subsequently to the news magazine *Cambio 16*, that he had been paid around 15,000 pesetas (about £75) for each painting by Señor Bella de Molina, alleging that the latter had resold them, without his knowledge, for far larger sums, as genuine Dalis.

Under Spanish law, a magistrate must prove that the fakes' intention is to achieve financial gain. In Spain's art market, *caveat emptor* is the best-respected law, yet the myth of the *ganga* (bargain) never dies.

With such a mentality goes selling "privately" in the art black market to avoid Spain's 22 per cent luxury tax on top of the auctioneer's fee. An owner thus gets only 68 per cent of the sale result in Spain, instead of 90 per cent in bigger art centres, such as London.

This opens the door to unscrupulous vendors peddling fakes. No one can, or wants to, ask the right questions. The black market has become busier, some dealers say, since the arrival of post-Franco democracy, with the full luxury tax being levied instead of partially

overlooked, as it often was by Franco's tax inspectors. An underworld of faking certificates also exists, and in one case, the works were accompanied by a forged certificate of authenticity from the Centre Pompidou in Paris.

Señor Antonio Pitxot, a 49-year-old painter friend of Dali, now attends almost daily the surrealist master, who has otherwise lived in seclusion at his property, Pubol Castle, since his wife Gala died last June. He told me the whole business was "shameful". Dali himself, he recalled, had telephoned the editor of a Gerona newspaper last August to swear that the painting *Metaphysic Cosmos* was a fake. It was being shown last summer in Perpignan, across the Pyrenees in France by Captain Peter Moore, an Irishman who had been Dali's secretary until 1978. Moore had been the founder of a tourist attraction in Cadaques, the "1,001 Dalis" museum.

A leading Madrid art auctioneer says the Pujol affair is having "an unfortunate impact" on the market for Dali works: "People are worried about what the real situation is, and are therefore leaving him alone," he says. The painter's long creative decline meant that Dali was now treated "almost like an extinct master", with works from the 1970s onwards commanding less than a tenth of the prices of those from the 1930s and '40s.

Señora Ana Veristain, the organizer of the Madrid exhibition, told me: "All the Dalis on show are genuine, with abundant provenance." Unfortunately, however, the important period of the 1930s is not well represented, thanks to a lack of cooperation by museums in Britain and the United States (the Dutch, on the other hand, have sent three surrealist works of great importance).

How remarkable it would have been if Spaniards, who now have Picasso's *Guernica* home at last to help heal the terrible Civil War wounds, could just for a few weeks also have been able to see Dali's *Autumn Cannibalism*, 1936, which resides in the Tate Gallery. The point is underlined by a preliminary sketch for *Premeditation of Civil War*, 1936, lent by a private collector - presumably because the Philadelphia Museum, which owns this deeply moving painting, would not oblige.

One way and another, and with or without his consent or connivance, Dali is maintaining in his long decline his reputation as a source of controversy. Meanwhile, a 61-year-old art expert has failed to answer a summons connected with the Pujol case, and is now missing. "I wish," the magistrate Saez told me, "there existed in Spain the same respect for the courts as in your country."



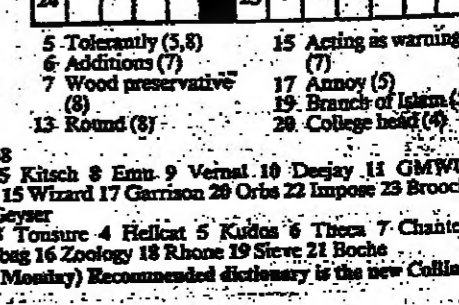
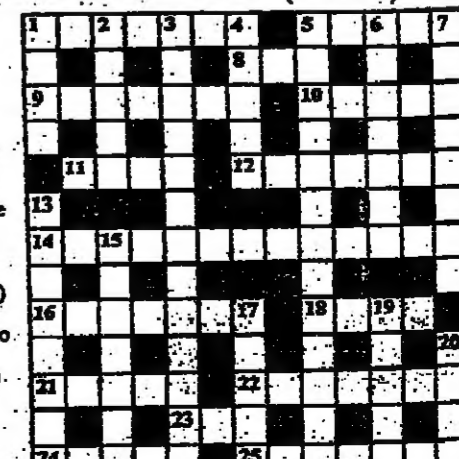
Dali: 79 years old and said to be a declining talent but still a source of controversy

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 69)

- ACROSS
- 1 Tyre hani (7)
 - 2 French white (5)
 - 3 Ulster military (1,1,1)
 - 4 Inaccurate distribution (7)
 - 5 Familiar song (9)
 - 6 Knock out (4)
 - 7 Overprecise people (5)
 - 8 Unimportant (13)
 - 9 Miniature record system (7,4)
 - 10 Gate fastening (5)
 - 11 At moderate tempo (7)
 - 12 Print measures (3)
 - 13 Happen again (5)
 - 14 Blessed fields (7)

- DOWN
- 1 Explosive device (6)
 - 2 Beginning (5)
 - 3 Sea scientist (13)
 - 4 Dutch flower (9)
 - 5 Tolerantly (5,8)
 - 6 Additions (7)
 - 7 Wood preservative (8)
 - 8 Round (8)
 - 9 Acting as warning (7)
 - 10 Annoy (5)
 - 11 Branch of Islam (5)
 - 12 College head (4)

SOLUTION TO No 68
ACROSS: 1 Switch 2 Kitch 3 Earm 9 Vernal 10 Duesy 11 GAWW 12 Casualty 13 Puzer 15 Wizard 17 Garrison 20 Oris 22 Impose 23 Brooch 24 Via 25 Adhere 26 Geyser
DOWN: 2 Whelan 3 Treasure 4 Helix 5 Kudos 6 Thera 7 Chanter 14 Unarmed 15 Whod 16 Zoology 18 Rhone 19 Sieve 21 Boche
(Solution to No 69 on Monday) Recommended dictionary is the new Collins Concise English



FRIDAY PAGE

The childless 10 per cent

Anne Karpf examines attitudes towards the isolation of infertility

Infertility is a remarkably extensive though little-publicized problem, with one in 10 couples sterile, making a total of about two million in Britain alone. The disappointment is not something to mention loudly in a society in which newly wed women are still asked when they will "start a family", and male fertility is often confused with sexual potency. Most infertile people feel isolated.

It was to challenge this that Naomi Pfeffer and Anne Woollett wrote *The Experience of Infertility* (published next Thursday by Virago, price £3.50). Pfeffer, a health worker, and Woollett, a child psychologist, had been through infertility investigations themselves, and were struck by two observations.

Most literature about infertility was written by doctors and their rational accounts about infertility investigations were abstracted from the powerful and painful feelings experienced by infertile people. When they turned to the women's movement, they found that the rallying cry "a woman's right to choose" was interpreted almost exclusively as a woman's right to choose not to have children (by abortion and contraception) rather than a concern for those who wanted to have children but could not.

Pfeffer and Woollett interviewed many women who were or had been infertile. They concluded that for most of them, infertility was a major crisis. "It shakes your ideas about yourself, about your femininity, and it involves a shift in your ideas about how your life will proceed." And if infertile women undergo medical tests and treatment and still fail to conceive, they cannot return to the self they were before they started to try to pretend nothing had happened. They must try to come to terms with their infertility, which can take a long time.

Pfeffer and Woollett have based their book on women's experiences, although they examine male infertility. They argue that infertility is mostly seen as a female problem, because women are assumed to want

children more. Though they question this assumption, they believe that because this is how society regards women, infertility is a greater crisis for women. Also it is usually women who first undergo the fertility investigations even when the problem is eventually discovered to lie with their partner.

The book starts with a chapter on one woman's discovery that she is infertile, in the form of a diary - 30 October 1978. People reassure me. Sometimes it takes a long time... I'm consoled, never mind, you'll make it. I'm trying to grapple with the idea that perhaps I won't make it. That idea creeps into my mind and I want to discuss it. But it's not something that people are willing to discuss. A friend gets pregnant. It didn't take her long. She gets bigger... The world seems to be full of pregnant women, in the streets, holding babies, pushing prams...

Pfeffer and Woollett describe some of the other feelings which infertile women experience: anger with, as well as sympathy for, their partner, if he is the infertile party, and anxiety that he may leave them if they are the one with the problem; grief - but the grief of the infertile woman, unlike other losses and disappointments, has no focus, no clear loss to mourn. Relationships, with partners, family, and friends, are affected. And there are vivid descriptions of the monthly wait for their period. One woman admitted: "Each time I had a period I grieved again. I'd just begin to cope and then my hopes would be raised once again only to be dashed once more."

Robert Winston, Reader in Fertility Studies at London University, who runs one of Europe's largest infertility clinics, at Harmer-Smith Hospital, welcomes the new book. He said: "I think that a lot of doctors who treat infertility are men and don't perhaps fully appreciate how devastating it is to get a period at the end of a treatment." He suggests that Pfeffer and Woollett's ideas are not new,



and it is useful to have a book of consumers voicing them.

Dr Maurice Katz, who runs the infertility clinic at University College Hospital, agrees that though most accounts of infertility recognize the emotional aspects, few delve into it. Dr Stephen Franks, of St Mary's Hospital, an endocrinologist with a special interest in infertility, is also sympathetic to Pfeffer and Woollett's view. "Instead of people being seen as a couple, they are seen one at a time," he said. "The results of investigations aren't discussed in detail, and patients are often pushed from pillar to post."

Pfeffer and Woollett claim that though infertility books pay lip service to the idea of the medical team, which includes the patient as an active member, in practice the

infertile woman is expected to follow instructions and not question decisions. Robert Winston thinks the criticism is valid and may apply to some hospitals, although his clinic makes a point of encouraging women to ask questions.

Dr Franks thinks the general problem is one of doctor-patient relationships. "Doctors still tend to be rather doctrinaire and patients don't like to question doctors, especially when it's something as emotive as infertility, they forget, and remember only when they're halfway home. And doctors don't always give patients the opportunity to ask questions."

Pfeffer and Woollett also suggest that little is known about many areas of infertility, and that doctors often retreat into scientific jargon or

"magical" explanations (such as the first appointment, acting as a spontaneous "cure") in the face of their own lack of knowledge. Robert Winston thinks this is true - "Doctors are not very good at saying 'I can't help you'." And Dr Franks believes that "it's still possible to cover up one's own area of ignorance and fob people off with platitudes."

Another complaint of women attending infertility clinics is that, curiously, sex tends to be ignored by the doctor. Winston finds that people inevitably get sexual problems as a result of having to perform to order, and Dr Franks says "it's important that the doctor gives some signal that it's going to mess up their sex life for a while - the doctor must show he understands that."

Coping with examinitis

For many young people May and June spell misery - exams. Everybody suffers from "exam nerves" but the vast majority of A level candidates and final students cope with the anxiety. But a minority find themselves so worked up about the impending "torture" that they stop sleeping and go to their GP for help.

One Home Counties GP said he rarely gives any drugs to patients suffering pre-exam nerves. One bad performance, he argues, He does not like cutting off people's anxiety by giving them a pill because all too often that may cut off the patient's ability to perform, as well. Sometimes people who go to an exam feeling nervous do better than their wildest expectations.

This doctor rarely prescribes a sleeping pill the night before an exam just in case the patient suffers a hangover the following morning and is unable to concentrate.

If the candidate is desperate and has not been sleeping for some nights he might prescribe a short-acting hypnotic for a few nights. But these patients must be so tired that drug-sleep is better than no sleep. If a person is very shaky and suffering from hyperanxiety the doctor might prescribe, in small doses, a beta-blocker - a drug which slows the wild pacing of the heart - but, again, the people who really require this sort of help are few.

Opren and the courts

The Opren Action Committee's decision to sue the American manufacturers of the drug in the US courts aims to take advantage of a legal system which, unlike our own, already recognizes that drug companies should be liable for any damage their drug causes, which allows easy access to essential information and which is not prohibitive to plaintiffs of moderate means on the grounds of cost.

Opren - marketed in this country by Distal, a subsidiary of the US pharmaceutical giant Eli Lilly - was banned last August by the Committee on Safety of Medicines. So far more than 70 people are reported to have died while taking Opren for arthritis. The Action Committee say they have passed to their American lawyers more than 500 people who claim to have suffered side effects.

The initial step for the action committee's lawyers will be to show that the US courts should accept jurisdiction and not simply refer the case back to Britain. So far other British groups making claims this way have had mixed success. Last summer Ohio Southern District Chief Judge Carl Rubin refused to hear claims by 12 British women that their babies had been born deformed because they had taken Debenax to combat sickness during pregnancy. He accepted a submission by the defending company, Richardson Merrell, that the case would be better heard in the UK. These claims are now lodged with the Federal Court of Appeal.

MEDICAL BRIEFING

Other US courts however have taken on disputes of this sort. In 1981 a judge in Richmond, Virginia ruled that 25 British women could sue the drug company A. H. Robins in that court.

The women claimed to have been damaged by Dalkon Shield IUDs. This contraceptive had been marketed by A. H. Robins but the company took the product off the market in 1975 when it was discovered that it could cause severe pelvic infection. Since the ruling 23 of the claims have been settled out of court.

Worm turns

The acid test of any medical theory is whether or not other independent workers can verify a researcher's initial findings, as last week's *Lancet* re-

cords. Three months ago American researcher Dr Judith Lucke of the Loyola Stritch School of Medicine in Chicago stunned pathologists and obstetricians on both sides of the Atlantic when she claimed to have found a microscopic worm which was responsible for toxemia and high blood pressure in pregnancy. Shocked into looking for the organism themselves Dr Gillian Gau and colleagues at Queen Charlotte's Maternity Hospital in London tried some of Dr Lucke's investigations.

They found that whenever they repeated Dr Lucke's method of isolating and preparing specimens of the worm from placentas they too saw it under the microscope. However, when they omitted one stage - treating the sample with acid - results were always negative. Also a close look at the "worms" revealed that they did not have a worm-like structure at all.

The "organisms" are clearly artefacts of the technique and could not be responsible for any illness, they conclude.

Olivia Timbs and Lorraine Fraser

Olivia Timbs is editor of *Medico-economics* and Lorraine Fraser is science editor of *General Practitioner*.

Ill fares the biggest welfare state

COMMENT

Stockholm

Sweden boasts one of the most extensive welfare states in the world - a safety net for Swedish families who cannot provide. But what does this mean in practice? It means that, among other things, between five and 10 times as many children are taken from families by the Swedish state than in any comparable country.

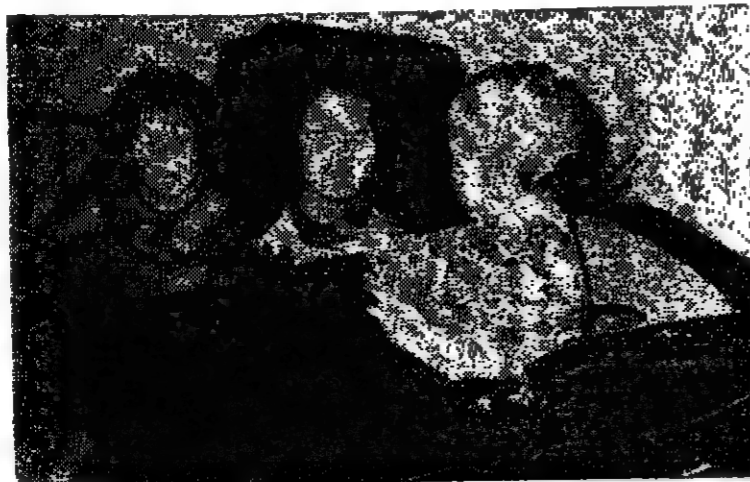
In 1979, for example, 96,254 children were born in Sweden. The child care authorities made decisions affecting 30,278 children under 18. Of these, 3,379 were sent to foster homes, and at one time or another that year about 22,000 children were in the custody of the state. Since these figures are fairly stable from year to year, it seems that every third child born in Sweden can expect to become of interest to social workers during their childhood.

What this can mean is shown by the misfortunes of the Olsson family, some of whom live in a suburb of Gothenburg. They have three children: the eldest son, now 11, is slightly handicapped following a difficult birth. When he started school, the Olssons asked their local social services centre if it could help him with some organized play after school. Instead, the parents were sent to an "at-home therapist" - a childless, Baptist woman in her sixties, who behaved, in the Olssons' words, "like a state-employed, live-in mother-in-law". When they refused to allow the woman into their home, it was officially interpreted as an inability to accept offered help.

Local social workers decided that the Olssons were a danger to their children. In September 1980, the eldest children were seen playing on a bicycle outside a shopping precinct. A social worker arrived, armed with an authorization, and took the children into care. Later that day, he went to the Olssons' house, accompanied by police, and also took the youngest son, aged 18 months, into care.

While the children were being held for investigation into their circumstances in a local children's home, the youngest poisoned himself by eating toadstools while he played unsupervised in the grounds. His stomach had to be washed out. The daughter, aged six, was found by her visiting grandfather stuffed into a chest by her fellow inmates, who had piled bedding on to the lid to prevent her escaping. No one has ever accused the Olsson parents of comparable negligence.

The legal procedure then was that



From left to right Helena, Stefan and Thomas Olsson

a "social board" composed of local politicians decided whether the children should be taken permanently into care. An appeal against the decision could be made through the administrative courts. Two details have changed since then: the social board may now make decisions only in emergencies, and foster homes are now known as family care homes. When the social board considered its case, the Olssons discovered that the authorities considered both of them mentally handicapped and had done so for years on the opinion of a doctor - now dead - who had not even examined them. A senior child psychiatrist testified that she had examined the children after they had been taken into care and that they were very disturbed and unhappy. So the three children were sent to different "family care" homes.

Neither parent is mentally abnormal. Both have been tested by an independent psychiatrist, who found their IQs entirely normal. Armed with the results of this test, the Olssons returned to the social board, and asked for their children back. They were turned down. One would have thought that no more embarrassing mistake was possible than the decision to take the three Olsson children into care.

But when the parents asked for the return of their children, the court accepted the following argument from the social workers' lawyer: "Our judgment of the parents has not been altered because they have been able to prove that they are of normal intelligence. The risk to the children's continued development remains. The parents are unable to stimulate their children to the necessary extent. The basis of our decision was the parents' inability to satisfy the children's need for care, stimulation and attention, not that they were mentally handicapped."

This speech accords entirely with the letter and the spirit of the law.

The emphasis on unspecified, and unspecified risks to the children's future development refers to the legal criteria which allow a child to be taken into care: and it is explicitly stated that no visible damage, either physical or psychological, need be proved by social workers.

There are two views on the utility of Swedish child psychology. The first is well expressed by a psychologist and Fellow of the Royal Society of Medicine, who has practised extensively in Sweden. He claims that the language and concepts used are so sloppy, that any child in the country can be shown to be in need of care. He talked about one case in which he had been involved where "an entirely normal, well developed, talented and healthy family had been turned into sick, maladjusted, and almost dangerous people, both for themselves and for others."

The other view is most clearly shown by Sven Danielson, a minor judge in Stockholm, who has developed a theory about "soft data cases." By this he means cases where nothing concrete can be proved against the parents: they are not



Judge Sven Danielson

have been nurtured - and thoroughly indoctrinated - in a convention which dictates that a woman's place is in the home, and the man's role is that of breadwinner. He carries his generation's subconscious knowledge that marriage is invented by men for their own well-being and comfort, and for the subjugation of women, and this will govern his behaviour and the way the home is organized.

There are many ways in which couples can work out a semi-detached relationship to suit themselves, and no doubt many already do so. In our case it means that I spend about two thirds of the week in the matrimonial home and the rest in my own tiny flat an hour's drive away. My lifestyle is quite

different in each environment and, indeed, I live under a different name at each address.

It is marvellous to be free to follow my own inclinations: to eat when and what I like, not to spend ages cooking if I don't feel like it, to start the day when I want to, to listen to what I like on the radio and enjoy silence when I feel like it. So far I have not had much chance to develop my own interests as most of my limited time in the flat is spent redecorating (wonderfully free from a critical audience which always knows how to do the job more effectively but never actually does so). But I can organize my timetable and live in an environment which I enjoy rather than one which I find irksome and unattractive.

criminals, drunks, or drug abusers and outwardly can appear quite normal. To formulate reasons to justify taking their children into care is a job he has described as "like finding your way through swamps in a fog." But he is certain it is worthwhile.

We talked of a case in which a Finnish boy aged 10, had been taken from his school in Sweden by three policemen and three social workers. The child had subsequently managed to escape from a hospital in Stockholm and reached Helsinki. I asked Danielson if the child's behaviour did not suggest that he, too, had felt powerless and despairing. Oh no, he said, it just proved how deeply he had been disturbed by his mother.

To deal with this disturbance, the child's name has been changed; he has been told that his mother has left the country; and she has not been allowed to see him or to know where he is for the last two years. His foster parents wrote to a court, saying that they found "the mother's reactionary struggle egoistic and frightening. We interpret it, however, as fear and ignorance when confronted with society's way of helping."

"Swedish doctors, teachers, nurses, midwives, and any public employees who deal with children have a duty to report immediately to the local social board even ambiguous and unconfirmed information if this suggests that a child can be in need of help or support," an Ombudsman says. It is the social workers who decide what weight the information should be given, and what is should be about it. But it is the social board that recommends action on the basis of the social workers' investigations.

Since January 1982, the social board must apply to a court before acting, except in emergencies (as defined by the board itself). The court must decide whether the social board's proposal accords with the law, as it almost always does.

The latest fashion is to take babies from their mothers the maternity hospital. One such mother went to a psychiatrist who refused to test her to see if she was normal, because as he put it, "this might raise in her hopes which might be disappointed." He advised her instead to exercise her responsibility as a mother in a positive way by accepting what has happened and supporting the foster parents. He noted that, "purely verbally, she rejected this idea."

One can wonder what would have happened if she had broken a chair over his head as well. She did, in fact, get her baby back, 2½ years later. Some stories, at least, and happily.

Andrew Brown

I used to prepare a fridge full of food to keep my husband going in my absence, but he is now beginning to enjoy doing a bit in the kitchen, although it must be admitted that he is not as happy about the arrangement as I am.

Eventually, in the nature of things, one or the other of us will be left alone, and when that happens we will each have been used to coping for ourselves in a small way, and so will be better able to manage solitude. In the meantime it is nice to be welcomed home warmly each time I return, by a husband who has missed me and who appreciates me the more when I am with him.

NEXT WEEK

Suzy Menkes on dressing down the art of dressing up

THE TIMES Tomorrow

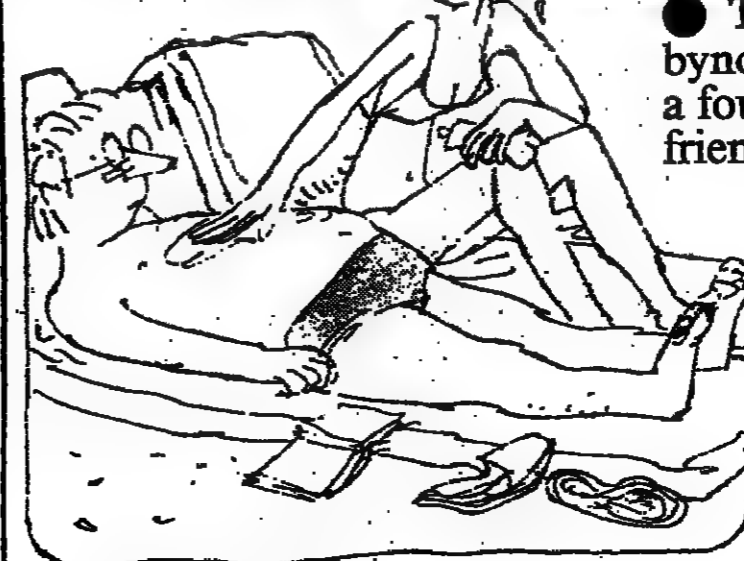
START THE WEEKEND WITH THE PAPER THAT INFORMS, STIMULATES, AMUSES AND PROVOKES



● **Rothermere's Revenge:** How Bernard Levin almost got a Daily Mail editor sacked by 'helping' Harold Wilson to Number 10.

● **Family Money:** Paying through the 1. at the bank.

● **Books:** Literature to lounge with... a selection of holiday reading.



● **Travel:** North by north-west with a four-wheeled friend.

● **The Times Jumbo Crossword:** Three prizes of £50 to be won.

● **Football:** After the Cup cliffhanger, the British Championship. Can Ireland v England and Wales v Scotland get the fans excited?

Plus

All the news from home and abroad; the gardening column on lawn maintenance; summer cocktails; Values: hints for intrepid DIY enthusiasts; classical records of the month; critics' choice of what's happening in the arts.

THE TIMES DIARY

Political tastes

The demise of Robert McKenzie and the swingometer has left the field open for new gauges of political opinion and Chris Coughlin of the Mr Crusty bakeries, Newport, Gwent, reckons his Muffinometer is as accurate as any. He reports 47.1 per cent of sales for Tory blue muffins, 22.6 for Alliance yellow, 20.6 for Labour red and 5.5 per cent for bright green Plaid Cymru. The remainder of his customers opt for a white muffin with spots in all four colours, baked specially for Don't Knows.

For the Alliance leaders, waiting for something to turn up (particularly an opinion poll), I have some cheer this morning: they are both nice chaps according to Gloria Harcourt, whose *Dictionary of Graphology* will be published on June 6. Jenkins is by nature shy, inoffensive, cautious, consistent and conscientious. But his understated script also suggests that he compromises too easily. Steel's writing is the more aggressive and ambitious. He has "a nice protective streak towards those close to him" but finds it difficult to delegate "basically because he feels he does things better himself".

Paper chase
The tentative claim by my local Tory candidate, Peter Croft, that he might have set a record by having two letters published in *The Times* within six weeks, has brought the inevitable spate of denials. The most convincing comes (some would say, of course) from Nicolas Walter, an inveterate correspondent who has achieved two letters in a month 11 times, and once (on September 15 and 16, 1975) had letters published on consecutive days. Walter is now challenging the record in the *Guinness Book* which recognizes Klockey Clarke of Surbiton as the only person known to have had more than 40 letters published. Walter is now up to 41, but thinks A. P. Herbert, David Holford, or David Green might still be in front.

Rubbed out

The case in which Catherine Curran sued London art dealers for selling a photographic copy as a drawing reminded Nicky Bird, now publications officer at the V & A, of the little old lady he left as proud possessor of an authenticated Samuel P. He was on the front counter at Christie's, when the lady brought in what she claimed to be a Samuel Palmer drawing. Bird asked a colleague how to tell it was not a printed reproduction. "Easy, use a rubber". So Bird did, and rubbed out half the signature.

Sound of silence

The BBC's studios at Pebble Mill are taking television economics to new extremes, by staging a silent musical. The work is 100-minute presentation of Mallory's *Morte d'Arthur* in which none of the cast of 16 utters a word. All the talking is done by a single narrator, John Barton of the RSC, and the music is being composed by Stephen Oliver.

BARRY FANTONI

The mutual suspicion and intrigue that still surrounds these events goes back to the spring of last year when the PLO in Beirut believed that the Israeli army was about to invade Lebanon and desperately sought arms for its guerrillas in Beirut and its south of the country. On May 1st last year, a ship arrived in the Syrian port of Latakia carrying 2,500 tons of weapons for the PLO from eastern

Europe. All these arms - including several shoulder-fired ground-to-air missiles - were sent to Beirut overland through Syria.

But once the Israelis plunged into Lebanon, the PLO found it needed yet more arms. By June 26, when the Israeli army began its systematic bombardment of west Beirut, another 1,500 tons of east European arms had arrived in Damascus by air, but neither Arafat nor other leaders of the PLO could persuade the Syrians to release them.

The Palestinians never did get those arms. Even today, they remain locked up in a military depot outside Damascus, although the Syrians deny that their army left the PLO to its fate. Did not the Syrian army fight on in Beirut as an ally of the PLO last summer? they ask. Did not the Syrians fight and die in the Lebanese mountains to defend the Arab and Palestinian cause? Are not the Syrians still in the Bekaa Valley to defend the Palestinians?

These arguments now cut little ice with Arafat and his military commanders. For almost as soon as the Palestinian guerrillas were evacuated from Beirut, the Syrians began to put pressure on the PLO leadership to adopt a more uncompromising stand against Israel.

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The Times Portrait: The Foreign Secretary Why Pym's No. 1 on the hit list

The scene, outside 10 Downing Street. The Prime Minister is with the BBC *Jim'll Fix It* television crew. A technician complains of the poor light. "Yes, I know," said Mrs Thatcher. "It's the Foreign Office, you know. They cut out all the sunshine." The Downing Street staff sniggered. It was a further dig at the Foreign Office, in disgrace since the Falklands War, and a further assault upon its head, Francis Pym.

Last week's extraordinary public tiff between Thatcher and her Foreign Secretary confirms that, whoever wins the election on June 9, Pym will not be retained in his post. The antipathy between Thatcher and Pym runs deep. She promoted him in the shock and the uncertainty after the Argentine invasion of the Falklands when Lord Carrington resigned.

Until General Galtieri struck, Pym had looked the most likely rival, stepped in the patrician Conservative tradition, who considered Thatcher and her economic policies a dangerous aberration. He had progressed to that formidable position as the heir-apparent of the Tory old guard by cautious but effective opposition to Thatcherism.

As Defence Secretary, he had resisted the Treasury cuts. As one damp colleague put it: "He convinced her that she could not simultaneously be the Iron Maiden and the Iron Chancellor". It was an ill-fated conversion. She replaced him by an obedient John Nott and switched him to Leader of the House, in charge of publicizing the Government's economic efforts.

He made a series of studiously lukewarm speeches. Her intention of removing him from a position where he could frustrate her will, while embarrassing him by having to

booster an economic policy he thought suicidal, backfired. He used it as a platform for carefully coded opposition. His most encouraging

was that it was far too early to talk of economic recovery.

But was the dissent effective? Identification with the "wets" diluted his reputation as a unifying man of the centre, while leaving him no nearer the levers of economic power.

Come the Falklands and Carrington gone, the Prime Minister needed to rally the troops. By inviting Pym to the Foreign Office she kept him loyal and ensured the unity of the party. But it was to her distaste. Within days, Cecil Parkinson, fellow-member of the War Cabinet, was walking the Commons corridors, telling everyone who would listen that Pym was no good. He even told Labour MPs. Pym was being undermined from the top.

Behind the differences over Falklands war policy, Pym was going all-out for a settlement - and, at one time, shortly before the

sinking of the General Belgrano, had

come quite close - but the message from the Government backbenches was that a settlement was out of the question.

At the end of the War, the Thatcher-Pym antipathy continued. First - the biggest insult to Pym and the Foreign Office - the PM appointed her own foreign policy adviser, Sir Anthony Parsons. Only Parsons's accomplished diplomatic skills, deployed from a room overlooking the Foreign Office, have prevented a major bust-up between the FO and Downing Street. Throughout this time, when Pym was regularly ticked off in front of officials and visiting statesmen, he remained silently loyal, both in public and private. "Francis doesn't argue back," said one observer, "he just goes pink".

He was further undermined when Mrs Thatcher's close aides, whom he dubbed "poisonous scorpions", began suggesting that he might be made Speaker in a new Parliament. It was an insulting suggestion, implying the end of his active party

political career, and he went out of his way to squash the rumour. Recently the suggestion has been reintroduced and he has once again let it be known that he will not be pushed aside.

The Prime Minister's recent reprimands of Pym over the desirability of a landslide and the chance of a Falklands initiative have served notice on him that his place at the Foreign Office will be required after the election. The favourites for the post are Parkinson and Sir Geoffrey Howe, who feels he deserves a reward for four difficult years as Chancellor. International experience would also give him a decisive edge as Thatcher's heir-apparent.

It is a mark of the Prime Minister's confidence about the outcome of the election that she has felt able to make the divisions in her party clear in the middle of an election campaign. But it also reflects that, with Labour so far below in the polls, she feels that she



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is waging an election on two fronts against the Opposition and against traditional Conservatism within her own Government.

The fact that William Whitelaw has decided to stand for reelection against the advice of his close family is understood as a sign that he is the loyalist of the loyal but a "wet" none the less, wants to be part of the equation for a new Cabinet. Part of his price for agreeing to go to the Lords may be that Pym should take his place at the Home Office. Norman Tebbit, Thatcher's favoured candidate for the post, is considered by the old guard to be totally unsuitable.

Pym's skills as a conciliator would be in demand at the Home Office in a freshly-mandated Thatcher administration. Much of his party thrives for greater "toughness" in courts and prisons. Few professionals who run the law and order services believe it would work.

Whitelaw also wants to be on call should there be a hung Parliament - when a moderate presence could encourage a coalition - or should there be a Tory defeat. Though Whitelaw would not expect to be a candidate for leader, he would be unlikely to support the Prime Minister in the contest in which she has already declared that she would stand.

Pym is in the odd position of being either favourite as the next leader of the Conservative Party or, if thrown overboard after a Thatcher victory, relegated to a life of comparative obscurity on the backbenches. Though at one time thought to be, according to one friend, "as natural a leader of the party as a Magimix produces an egg mousie", his silent passivity since he remains calm has denied that image. He remains calm throughout the party, yet is a fighter and has never conspired with other beleaguered ministers. He takes his own counsel and has not cultivated a Pym clique.

His future will depend on the size of the Tory majority. His coded reference to a landslide on *Question Time* was accompanied by the cautious rider that a majority of between 50 and 100 would be about right. It was an improvement on his performance in the 1979 general election when he was accused by Labour opponents of *Pezomachus* early in the campaign. On leaving the studio on that occasion, he asked the chief Tory publicity adviser, Gordon Reece, whether he had just lost the election.

The Prime Minister has announced that she would like all shades of Conservative opinion to be contained in her new Cabinet, even if there were to be a landslide. But she has limited time for those she considers to be troublemakers - and Pym is on the hit list.

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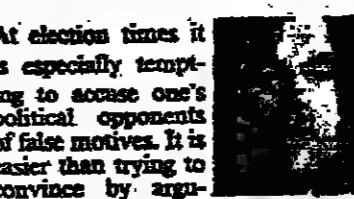
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Good for the ego and easier than argument



John
Pardoe

At election times it is especially tempting to accuse one's political opponents of false motives. It is easier than trying to convince by argument and much more satisfying to the ego. The temptation is much easier to resist if one is not actually trying to win a seat in the House of Commons. I have, therefore, come to the somewhat eccentric conclusion that Sir Geoffrey Howe and Mrs Thatcher state diametrically opposite views about the economy to my own because they actually believe them.

They really do believe that there is nothing they can do about unemployment. I believe that there is a great deal. *The Times* appears to side with them more than with me, and, if the opinion polls are to be believed, rather too many British voters do too.

So let us try to disentangle the argument. First, however, I must underline the shifting sands of the Government's case. In her constituency last Thursday, Mrs Thatcher made a speech about unemployment in which she tried to define what caused it. "As the Western world sank into recession," she said, "unemployment rose rapidly everywhere. In some countries, such as Western Germany, it has risen faster than in Britain... The world recession hit this country harder because Britain was so notoriously inefficient."

Now hold on just a minute! Isn't there something wrong here? Rising unemployment is a symptom of world recession. It rises faster in inefficient countries than in efficient ones. It rose faster in Germany than in Britain. Therefore Britain must be more efficient than Germany. But we have all had it dimmed into our inefficient, lazybones heads that West Germany is much more efficient than Britain. So where does this lead us?

It is all very puzzling, and the time has come to try to unravel these mysteries. Perhaps the best place to start is the spring of 1929 and two *Times* editorials on the subject of the famous Liberal pamphlet *We Can Conquer Unemployment*.

"The facile architects of prosperity... will require more than a tendentious pamphlet to convince the public... Unemployment is too organic a disease to yield to a method of which the repercussions are quite uncertain." This

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P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

IT TAKES TWO TO ARGUE

Even at the height of a general election campaign the thrust of Labour's political argument is directed upon itself. For three years the party has been in a state of unresolved tension on major policy issues while factions have struggled to impose their grip and their views. Mr Michael Foot as leader of widest acceptability across the party has conferred a kind of peace upon it, but his political talents have led not to the settlement of issues but to the containment of the quarrel surrounding them.

The long statement of party policy put together last year was agreed at the cost of the inclusion of inconsistencies, contradictions and obfuscations. The normal process of weeding out and making choices for a manifesto to put before the electorate was omitted, and the whole ragbag was simply upgraded to manifesto status. The liturgical function of the manifesto is thereby much reduced. There is an absence of carefully honed texts to which all can appeal and all must appear to be bound. Instead there is a choice of partial texts and implied width of interpretation. In the heat of the campaign the manifesto has become a subject of strife when it should be a means of preserving the appearance of unity of purpose.

The breakdown has come apropos of the extent of the party's commitment to unilateral nuclear disarmament. The party's multilateral disarmers have chosen to exploit the licence of interpretation afforded by the manifesto to put their own stamp on party policy in the course of the campaign, emboldened doubtless by the knowledge that the party's unilateralist tendency has been losing its popular support. Mr Foot's

attempt to establish a new definition of policy at full gallop was scuppered by his predecessor the same night. Mr Callaghan, with the full weight of his authority, pressed home the folly of scrapping Britain's independent nuclear deterrent without securing an adequate return from the Soviet Union, and he did so without reference to the manifesto.

From this sharp dispute on what is arguably the most important issue raised at the general election Labour's whole campaign could begin quickly to unravel. The party, with its present leadership and divisions, would be seen to be unelectable. Then, according to Dr Owen's wishful thinking, anti-Tory voters would flock to the standard of the Liberal-SDP Alliance to the sound of the breaking of the mould. Just as likely would be massive abstentions. Either way the Conservatives would be moving towards the landslide at the prospect of which Mrs Thatcher rejoices and Mr Pym politely shudders.

Herein perhaps lies Labour's last chance. Many who would like or contemplate with equanimity a second term for Mrs Thatcher's government may be distinctly uneasy at the prospect of Tory triumphalism, all opposition routed. So far Labour has been conspicuously unsuccessful at redirecting attention from its own unpreparedness for government to the implications of that result. Yet for the left, there should be plenty of ground for hostile exploration. Why is it that the Prime Minister, who less than six months ago was boasting of a government still bubbling with ideas, and who let it be known that if, as was unlikely, she went to the country early it would be to seek a fresh

mandate for another slice of the radical reformation of Britain, now puts before the electors a manifesto which if it had a title at all should be called *Steady as She Goes*? Have all the bubbles burst? Or are the new brews kept carefully corked up and out of sight?

The Conservative manifesto is programmatic only in the section on trade union reform, which Mr Tebbit has further pointed out. Other touches of detail have since been vouchsafed, like the year and month for hauling down the flag at County Hall in London. There are large areas of policy however of which it is known that the Government has rightly called for radical reassessment, including education, the health service, benefits, local taxation. What is the fruit, if any, of these labours? Or does that depend upon the result of the election and the size of the parliamentary majority? Surely the Thatcher radicalism has not run out of steam.

If Labour is to make an edifying argument of the election in the two weeks that remain, it will have to rebound from the defensive. There is an initiative awaiting it if it can impale ministers on the dilemma of their own reticence. What would they do with their power in respect of these everyday matters? Apart from defence and unemployment there remain large areas of government activity which are part of the framework of common life. A general election campaign is supposed to enable the electorate to listen to a broad based argument encompassing all aspects of policy which they might expect of a government. The voters have not yet been provided with that service.

FLY ME, I'M PEOPLE

Faced with the brash tactics of People Express, the airline which offers to fly you to New York for scarcely more than the price of a second-class railway return from London to Inverness, the Government had little choice but to grin and capitulate. In the middle of an election where it represents the cause of free competition and the play of market forces, it could scarcely be seen to throw its weight on the side of the price-fixers and cartels. Not, at least, under so bright a limelight and with so many voters already having reserved their places.

There is a distinct flavour of the bounce about, and the Board of Trade is not fond of being bounced; the new development is anything but helpful to the project of building up British Airways from a precariously regained profitability to the point where it could be launched into the private sector. But the Government has endorsed the cause of free enterprise in the air, even if decidedly more wholeheartedly in Europe than over the Atlantic. Now of all times it could not afford to appear to be

compromising its principles. Since the empire of Sir Freddie Laker overreached itself and collapsed last year, Atlantic air fares have risen by about 30 per cent. The regular single fare for the route where People Express proposes to charge £99 is now £210. The immediate impact of this sharp undercutting is limited, because the permission only applies to five flights a week, a twentieth of the market. Only if other carriers seek to follow would there be the likelihood of an immediate full-scale price war. But the permission can be renegotiated in two years' time, and the pressure towards lower prices is likely to grow.

There is an element of opportunism in the new airline's approach. With world business only just beginning to recover from a disastrous drop in traffic, unemployed jumbo jets can be hired for a song, giving a newcomer an advantage over airlines which bought their planes new. By undercutting regular operators on the most profitable routes, it makes it more difficult for them to provide services on less popular

routes, partly subsidised by Atlantic earnings. Even in the United States, where President Carter instituted a fares-free-for-all, some services to otherwise inaccessible places are still supported with public money.

But while some passengers lose from deregulation, the majority gain. In Europe, the network of bilateral agreements which govern air fares acts very much more to the advantage of operators than of customers, giving rise to prices which can work out at as much as four or five times as high per mile as comparable internal flights in the United States. In addition, People Express has brought down its prices by a refreshing flexibility in the use of manpower, and abandonment of the pleasant but strictly superfluous accretions like free meals and drinks in flight which regular operators compete to provide on a gradually increasing scale. No suspicion attaches to it of cutting costs by skimping on safety margins. Whatever the embarrassments for vested interests, this new initiative to restore true competitiveness to the airways deserves to prosper and spread.

THE SAKHAROV CASE

World opinion has often condemned the persecution of Andrei Sakharov, the distinguished scientist and Nobel laureate. But it is occasionally argued that under a more ruthless dictatorship than now exists in the Soviet Union he would be lucky to be alive. Does Sakharov receive more publicity than he deserves?

We are told how he lives in exile in Gorky, cut off from contacts with the outside world. He and his wife suffer daily harassment by KGB thugs. Because it is claimed that he is still in possession of state secrets, he has been refused permission to leave the USSR. Although he has suffered two heart attacks he is denied treatment under his own doctors in the Academy of Sciences clinic in Moscow. Yet all this seems persecution of a relatively mild nature. Under Stalin their fate would have been much worse, and even today other opponents of the regime are treated less kindly. Only last week Leonid Borodin was sentenced to ten years in a labour camp plus five years' internal exile for "distributing writings discrediting the Soviet state and passing to the West by illegal channels his own slanderous works".

The USSR is a superpower determined to spread its political and social system throughout the world, and this, its leaders claim, is for the good of all mankind. Domestic and international laws are freely adapted to this end. Dr Sakharov's exile to Gorky is illegal, but the interests of the men in the Kremlin are above even the flexible Soviet law. They are bitterly offended by Sakharov's defection from the privileged elite, a position he had gained for his unique contribution to Soviet nuclear might.

When a man of Sakharov's intellectual and moral stature rejects the theory and practice of Soviet communism, abandoning the comfortable life of the upper crust for the discomforts and unknown dangers of opposition, the clouds of self-satisfaction and sycophancy surrounding the men in the Kremlin are dispelled, and for a moment they see themselves as others see them: the beneficiaries of Stalin's mass murders, with nothing to offer the world but chains.

This explains the bitterness with which Sakharov is denounced by the regime. President Reagan declared last Saturday "Andrei Sakharov Day" to

mark the Russian's sixty-second birthday. *Pravda* attacked this as interference in Soviet internal affairs and called Sakharov a "servant of American imperialism", throwing in for good measure that in the United States "negroes and the representatives of other minorities demonstrating for their freedom are shot down in the streets".

The Soviet leaders cannot resort to full-scale Stalinist repression; under Stalin even party members were a high-risk category. Moreover, a modern economy requires some degree of freedom and initiative. The USSR needs trade with the West and cannot afford to outrage public opinion too flagrantly.

So Andrei Sakharov survives as a symbol of hope. A member of the ruling elite who demands an end to Soviet expansionism and works for democracy and human rights in the USSR may set an example for others to follow. He has already inspired hundreds of dissidents and others are coming forward to replace those imprisoned. Sakharov stands for peace with decency; it is what the West wants, and it is what the peoples of the USSR want too. He deserves every possible support.

A radio tag might help him to find such lost patients.

I replied that it very well might, and offered the names of suppliers who would supply transmitters at about £30 each, pretunable multi-channel receivers at about £600 each, and aerial systems at prices which would depend on complexity.

When he heard what the cost would be, he abandoned the idea at once, convinced that sums of that

order would not be available for these purposes. I was rather sad that the National Health Service could not find funds to try out this simple, humane idea.

Yours faithfully,
IAN LINN,
University of Exeter,
Department of Biological Sciences,
Hatherly Laboratories,
Prince of Wales Road,
Exeter,
Devon.

Nalgoism and the council image

From Sir John Grugon

Sir, As a long-time advocate of an additional local tax, whether a poll tax or a local income tax, I found much to applaud in your editorial of May 24 (*Raise of decline*). Such a tax offers the best hope of strengthening at the same time both local authorities' autonomy and their accountability.

However, I would also wish to put the record straight on a couple of matters. Nalgoism may be a disease that afflicts some authorities, but most councils are run by elected members who take a responsible and balanced view of the legitimate interests of all parties: the Government, the ratepayers, the local business community, the service users and their employees. The irresponsible actions of the minority should not be allowed to obscure this truth.

Extending the point further, concentration on the vices of the ruling groups in the GLC and the metropolitan counties has tended to obscure the virtues of the majority of councils, and the balance needs to be redressed. Government spokesmen have pointed out that if it were not for a handful of Labour-controlled authorities local government would be virtually a line with the Government target. The GLC alone has nearly doubled its expenditure in the last two years, whilst the non-metropolitan counties have generally continued to cut spending, as they have been doing for the last four or five years.

Let us ensure that the institution of local government is not tarred with the same brush as Mr Livingstone. Yours faithfully,
JOHN GRUGON,
Members' Suite,
County Hall,
Maidstone,
Kent.

Health hazard from gas

From the Director of the Association for the Conservation of Energy

Sir, It would be unfortunate were Baron Phillips's article (May 23), concerning the potential health hazards arising from too large a concentration of the gas radon, to cause anyone to desist from installing sensible energy conservation measures in their homes until the National Radiological Protection Board complete their work in two years' time.

Nobody responsible would seek to deny the importance of establishing as precisely as one can what potential damage over-exposure to natural radon can do. However, the Protection Board have already published their view upon the relatively small comparative risk of death from lung cancer via radon. Indeed in a recent editorial in their magazine *Radiological Protection Bulletin*, they concluded: "Householders should not in general be deterred from reducing ventilation to

save energy merely because of the increase in exposure to radon that will follow. Present indications are that the levels in ordinary dwellings throughout the country that are conservatively but comfortably ventilated will not entail an appreciable risk. The householder may also wish to conserve energy and increase comfort by insulating the fabric of the dwelling.

I am not aware of any direct evidence of increased deaths from lung cancer in the UK owing to excess natural radon indoors.

I am however aware that there are an estimated 700,000 pensioners at risk from hypothermia via under-heating. Who knows for instance how many extra people may quite literally die from the cold as a result of being deterred from installing energy saving measures due to unnecessary fears?

Yours faithfully,
ANDREW WARREN, Director,
Association for the Conservation of Energy,
9 Sherlock Mews, W1,
May 23.

Path to communism

From Mr Raymond Blackburn

Sir, Solzhenitsyn, whom I greatly admire, has not done himself justice in the interview he gave (May 23). Thus he states "Khrushchev wasn't listened to either". His best-seller *Under a Free Sky* was published in 1947. About the same time its message was confirmed by events in Europe, particularly the judicial murder of Petkov, the suicide or murder of Masaryk, and the destruction of the opposition in Poland. This led to the Marshall Plan and to Nato. Khrushchev had had some influence.

Again, Solzhenitsyn says that socialism must lead to communism. He cannot believe that of socialists like Bevin or Mitterrand. The words are too vague. Baldwin said "We are all socialists now". Moreover the earliest Christian church was communist as are some religious orders. This prophesy is no more helpful than the prophecy of war. If he means a small war he is stating the obvious. If he means a great war he is being as alarmist as the more extreme advocates of unilateral disarmament.

Planning gain

From Mr Lucas Mellinger

Sir, When Mr Purton, chairman of the Law Society's planning law and land development committee, wrote to you on May 10 (published, May 13) about the inadmissibility of "planning gain" requirements by planning authorities, he presumably was unaware of the judgment delivered the previous day by Mr Justice Forbes (Westminster, *Reasdale Ltd v Secretary of State and Another*) as reported by you on May 13. Some element of planning gain, his Lordship ruled, could justify the grant of permission, but failure to provide such gain could not be a ground for a refusal.

In his Lordship's judgment it appears that planning gains are statutory improvements to be effected by the local authority. But the common meaning of "planning gain" is by no means so confined. It identifies development benefiting - in the opinion of the planning authority - the public at large rather than the narrow interests of the developer. For instance, some housing within a site proposed for more profitable office use might be considered a planning gain.

It is a confusing paradox built into our planning system that, whilst conditional covenants and refusals need to be justified by "reasons", the planning authority's decision, i.e. that of its key-committee, is in fact - and at its best - largely a subjective value judgment which cannot be legitimized by pseudo-scientific rationalization.

In these wider terms it is, of course, to be hoped that all

development will afford planning gain. Yours faithfully,
LUCAS MELLINGER,
Green,
Richmond,
Surrey.

Oddly enough it is the Albanian Communist Party and Government which have made the one charge against the Soviet Union which hurts Marxists. They have cried "Thermidor". They have said that the revolutionaries have gone and the generals, air marshals, admirals and bureaucrats (particularly in the KGB) have taken over. If they are right a fresh appreciation of the situation is needed.

Solzhenitsyn is on firmer ground when he echoes the question Dostoevsky asked of the revolutionaries: "How long is it to wait ere ye shall have finished your edifice and ordered everything just by the intellect alone without Christ... they think to order the world but, having rejected Christ, they will end by drenching the world with blood."

This should be balanced against Churchill's phrase at Fulton that the Soviets want "the fruits of war without war itself". Therein lies both the danger and the hope.

Yours faithfully,
RAYMOND BLACKBURN,
50 Homefield Road,
Chiswick, W4.

development will afford planning gain. Yours faithfully,
LUCAS MELLINGER,
Green,
Richmond,
Surrey.

Judicial change

From Mr Ray D. Roebuck

Sir, In his third Hamlyn lecture, reported on May 19, the Lord Chancellor mentioned the difficulties resulting from judges heading inquiries with a political flavour. These could be overcome by inviting judges from Commonwealth common law countries, subject to the Privy Council, to perform such duties. I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
ROY ROEBUCK,
5 Pump Court,
Temple, EC4,
May 20.

Shooting to eat

From Mr Guy Rogers

Sir, As a dedicated conservationist and shooting man, I am amazed to see the fuss made in your columns about eating various non-carnivorous mammals and birds.

I personally shoot nothing which I do not eat, with the exception of rats, although I understand some Third World people eat these regularly. However, I can heartily recommend snail, lightly fried in garlic butter, as an excellent

Yours faithfully,
GUY ROGERS,
University Museum,
Parks Road,
Oxford.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Tories and the 'north-south' divide

From the Leader of Sheffield City Council

Sir, The result of the General Election on June 9 might well decide whether we continue to have a United Kingdom with a central government obtaining sufficient consent across the nation to maintain acceptable and stable authority in all parts of the country.

Whatever gains the Conservatives may make in increasing their vote in Scotland, it is universally accepted that the massive Labour dominance in that part of the United Kingdom will continue. The most deprived parts of Wales, hardest hit by the enormous drop in manufacturing output, industrial investment, and mass unemployment, will continue to return Labour candidates.

Vast areas of the north of England including the major inner city population zones, will see the Conservative vote decimated. At the same time the relatively affluent south and the vast areas of London outside the hard-hit inner boroughs, could join with part of the Midlands in giving Margaret Thatcher a mandate to strike hard at her opponents.

The "north-south split" has been raised before, but never have those living in the north of England experienced such historic house and hostility not only from the leaders of the Conservative Party but from large sections of the population of what is supposedly "one nation".

The intolerance towards local councils and their electorates who

have taken a different political stance to that of Mrs Thatcher and her colleagues, which is further reinforced in the Conservative manifesto, displays a vicious tendency towards opponents in the most hard hit parts of Great Britain, which can only serve to divide our country. It is therefore necessary to make it clear not only to Conservative politicians but also to large parts of the apparently unconcerned electorate who have felt none of the consequences of recession and unemployment, that the still proud people of our large industrial cities will not simply lie down and be trampled into the ground in the event of a Tory victory.

Large sections of the population will be alienated from and irrelevant to the plans of Mrs Thatcher. It will therefore be unavoidable for political leaders in those areas of the country hardest hit by Conservative policies, and out of sight and mind of voters in the "commuter belt" to take the lead in putting forward demands for the maximum separation from a central government disconnected in every way from their lives. Those who have the privilege of leading large and powerful communities will have to take whatever steps are necessary to protect the lives and well being of their people.

Yours faithfully,
D. BLUNKETT,
Leader, Sheffield City Council,
Town Hall,
Sheffield.

Art treasure thefts

From the Director-General of the National Trust

Sir, I am grateful to Mr Mark Tennant for his questions (May 24). The National Trust is in the same position as the national museums in the matter of insurance. It would not, and could not replace a stolen or destroyed object collected in the past by a member of the family who used to own an historic house. It does not therefore insure its own possessions against loss but is fully covered for repairable damage. It is not the National Trust's policy to offer rewards, and there

has of course never been any question of ransom. However, in the aftermath of the recent burglary at Waddesdon Manor of very well-known objects, it has been agreed on the advice of the police, that a reward should be offered, subject to the usual conditions, for information leading to recovery of the stolen articles. This will be given through the Waddesdon Trust and will not come from the resources of the National Trust.

Yours faithfully,
J. D. BOLES, Director-General,
The National Trust,
42 Queen Anne's Gate, SW1,
May 25.

Saving parish records

From the Reverend D. Bruce Kingston

Sir, Having just piloted through the four parochial church councils of my united benefice the necessary agreements to place their ancient records in the care of the county archives, it was with some interest that I read Mr Hugh Peckett's letter, "Caring homes for parish records" (May 19).

Along with many clergy, I am glad to be relieved of the twin burdens of the responsibility for old documents and of having to oversee parish records. Mr Peckett quite rightly indicates that search fees are of no personal benefit to the clergyman.

However, I believe you write, perhaps as a result of his own commercial interest in these records, has overlooked the substance of the main objections to the 1978 measure. These, I believe, fall into two closely linked categories and have nothing to do with the individual person, who is just a passing figure in parochial history. The first category of objections arises from the fact that these are parish records, containing within their pages the whole spectrum of parish life through the ages - something that is very important to the ongoing life of the community, especially in a village.

Mr Peckett states in his letter, "we were seeking only careful custody and were against divorcing records too much from their local context." It has to be said that this is exactly what has happened. The records are now in a central office, certainly well cared for, certainly convenient for researchers, but well and truly severed from their roots in the parishes.

The second category of objections is more personal to the objects, and perhaps more fundamental. Many of the names in our ancient registers are of families which have been in the villages for hundreds of years and are still there. In other words, the registers in particular contain personal records of their own family history.

When these were in the custody of the clergyman, they were at least some filter to discourage the curious and the perpetrator of heresy. Now, the records are freely available to all and sundry, whether it be to the genuine seeker after his family's

history, or whether it be to those, such as the Mormons, who seek to "baptize" some long-gone person into a religion that might have been foreign and repugnant to him.

All in all, the requirements of the 1978 measure are good, since its aim is the preservation of records, but Mr Peckett would do well to remember that the real and important objections to it are parochial, not clerical.

Yours faithfully,
D. BRUCE KINGSTON,
The Rectory,
Braithwaite,
Romsey,
Hampshire.

From Mr Philip H. Blake

Sir, The letters of Mr Pattinson (May 16) and Mr Peckett (May 19) suggest that the present provisions for the care of church records retained in the parishes are satisfactory, but that is not entirely so.

One point at issue is that the ventilated wooden structure now required for housing the irreplaceable parish records is extremely vulnerable to fire and, in the event of one occurring, it and its contents would be perished. Airtight steel safes are also no safeguard against fire. There are instances in which their contents have been reduced almost to ashes and, when made of parchment, shrunken and charred.

The county record offices, on the contrary, not only provide safe custody, but also the repair service mentioned by Mr Smith (May 20) and microfilm facilities whereby original records can be saved from excessive handling. Microfilms have the further advantage of reducing the waiting time in the production of documents. The Guildhall Library, London, where the microfilms are available in the search room, is a good example of modern methods.

It is to be hoped that ultimately all parish registers will be transcribed and indexed, but meanwhile modern storage methods and conservation techniques should be applied towards their preservation from decay, fire and accidental loss.

Yours faithfully,
PHILIP H. BLAKE, Chairman,
Records Committee,
Kent Archaeological Society,
5 Walkin Road,
Folkestone,
Kent.

Honest money

From Professor D. R. Myddelton

Sir, Currency debasement damages society, and your leading article (May 21) was right to say that rising prices are not just an abstraction to be argued about by experts. Nevertheless, persistent inflation does cause complex problems for financial accounting in a sophisticated economy.

The technical issue is preferable of several possible solutions is which. Even more important, however, is who chooses which solution is best. It is deplorable that on this point the professional accounting bodies have abdicated their independence and continue to accept political instructions about how to account for inflation.

Yours faithfully,
D. R. MYDDELTON,
Cranfield School of Management,
Cranfield, Bedfordshire.

Return to quality

From Mr Philip Warner

Sir, Should Mr Matthews (May 23) return to enjoy the BBC or remain an expatriate to enjoy it at its best... on the World Service?

Yours faithfully,
PHILIP WARNER,
POB 7272,
Lagos, Nigeria.

دکتران لکچر



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE

May 26: The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, President of the Women's Royal Naval Service Benevolent Trust, this afternoon attended the Annual General Meeting of the Trust at the Victoria Services Club, Carisbrooke Hall, Seymour Street, W2.

Mrs Malcolm Innes was in attendance.

CLARENCE HOUSE

May 26: Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother this afternoon opened the Transcendent Garden at St Mary-of-Lambeth.

Ruth, Lady Fermoy and Major Sir Ralph Anstruther, Bt were in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE

May 26: The Prince of Wales this morning opened the 'New' Building at the London Business School, Sussex Place, Regent's Park, NW1.

Mr David Roycroft was in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE

May 26: The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon today visited Edinburgh.

Her Royal Highness, as President of the Royal Scottish Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children, this morning visited their Headquarters, Melville House.

The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon was later entertained at a luncheon by the Chairman of the Lushan Health Board at Aberdeen House, and in the afternoon Her Royal Highness visited the Princess Margaret Rose Orthopaedic Hospital.

Her Royal Highness, who travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight, was attended by The Hon Mrs Wills.

KENSINGTON PALACE

May 26: The Duke of Gloucester, President, National Association of Boys' Clubs, visited Boys' Clubs in

South and West Yorkshire today, to mark the Yorkshire Association's Golden Jubilee.

His Royal Highness travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Simon Bland was in attendance.

The Duchess of Gloucester was present this evening at a Gala Concert given in aid of the Junior League of Friends, Royal Marsden Hospital at Royal Albert Hall, London.

Mrs Euan McCorquodale was in attendance.

THATCHED HOUSE LODGE

May 26: Princess Alexandra and the Hon Angus Ogilvy were present this morning at a Festival Service at St Mary-le-Bow, Cheapside, London, EC3, held to celebrate the tercentenary of the restoration of the Church by Sir Christopher Wren, and afterwards attended a Reception at Grosvenor Hall.

Lady Nicholas Gordon Lennox was in attendance.

This evening, Her Royal Highness was present at a Gala Performance given by London Contemporary Dance Theatre, in aid of a special fund-raising appeal of Contemporary Dance Trust, at Sadler's Wells Theatre, Rosebery Avenue, London.

Lady Mary Fitzalan-Howard was in attendance.

The Duke and Duchess of Kent will attend the premiere of *Superman III* at the ABC Cinema, Shaftesbury Avenue, in aid of the Newspaper Society, at the Variety Club of Great Britain, on July 18.

Prince Michael of Kent, President of the Duke and Duchess of Kent, visited medical centres and garrisons in the Federal Republic of Germany yesterday and met forces families, SAFA, youth, visitors, social workers and volunteer communities.

Lieutenant-General Sir Napier Crookenden, Chairman of SSAFA, was also present.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr F. Bartelski and Miss S. C. Major

The engagement is announced between Kenneth, younger son of Mr and Mrs J. M. Bartelski, of Hausdorf, Zell-am-See, Austria, and Sharna Patricia, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs W. A. W. Major, of Shilston Barton, Mordbury, South Devon.

Mr D. C. Edwards and Miss L. J. A. Shilline

The engagement is announced between David, son of Mr and Mrs Jack Edwards, of Cotenham, Cambridge, and Lavender, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Donald Shields, of Parwich Hall, Derbyshire.

Mr M. Ferguson and Miss J. L. Ridge

The engagement is announced between Michael, younger son of Colonel and Mrs K. du B. Ferguson, of Studland Bay House, Studland, Dorset, and Juliette, daughter of Mr and Mrs M. Ridge, of Filbank House, Corfe Castle, Dorset.

Mr R. L. Green and Miss G. M. Picken

The engagement is announced between Ramsey, son of Mr Anthony Green, of Easter Belmont Road, Edinburgh, and of Mrs V. H. Oliphant, London, and Georgina, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs David Picken, Milton, Kirkcubright.

Mr J. D. Holmes and Miss M. J. Oldridge

The engagement is announced between Jeremy, younger son of the late F. A. Holmes and Mrs M. L. Holmes, of Strimling, Lincoln, only daughter of the late G. H. Oldridge and Mrs M. Oldridge, of Elmbourne, Sussex.

Mr J. L. Farquharson and Miss F. O. J. Lloyd

The engagement is announced between Jonathan, son of Group Captain and Mrs William Lyall Farquharson, of Kantara, Thakham Cope, Storrington, Sussex, and of Mrs F. O. J. Lloyd, daughter of the late Major E. T. T. Lloyd and of Mrs Elizabeth Lloyd, of The Bunthams, East Coker, Yeovil, Somerset.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. C. Nicoll and Miss C. W. Sampson

The engagement is announced between William Nicoll, MBE, Royal Signals, son of the late Mr and Mrs William Nicoll, of Edinburgh, Scotland, and Catherine, daughter of Mr and Mrs Wynn Sampson, of Montreal, Canada.

Mr J. F. Rogan and Miss R. A. V. Kerr

The engagement is announced between James, son of Mr and Mrs J. L. Rogan, of New London, Connecticut, and Vivienne, daughter of Wing Commander E. R. Kerr, OBE, and Mrs Kerr, of Lostwithiel, Cornwall.

Mr J. L. Dunlap and Mrs N. S. Hayward

The marriage took place on May 26, 1983, in London between Mr James L. Dunlap and Mrs Nancy S. Hayward. A reception was held at Les Ambassadeurs Club.

Mr J. L. Dunlap and Mrs N. S. Hayward

The marriage took place on Thursday, May 26 at Chelmsford between Mr David Terence Pomeroy and Mrs Janet Anita Edy (née Hill), of Colney Heath, Essex.

Mr C. J. C. H. Watkins and Miss L. J. Taylor-Smith

The marriage took place on May 23, 1983, in London, of Mr Christopher Watkins, son of the late Rear-Admiral J. K. Watkins, and Mrs L. J. Taylor-Smith, daughter of Mr D. Taylor-Smith, of Darwen, Lancashire.

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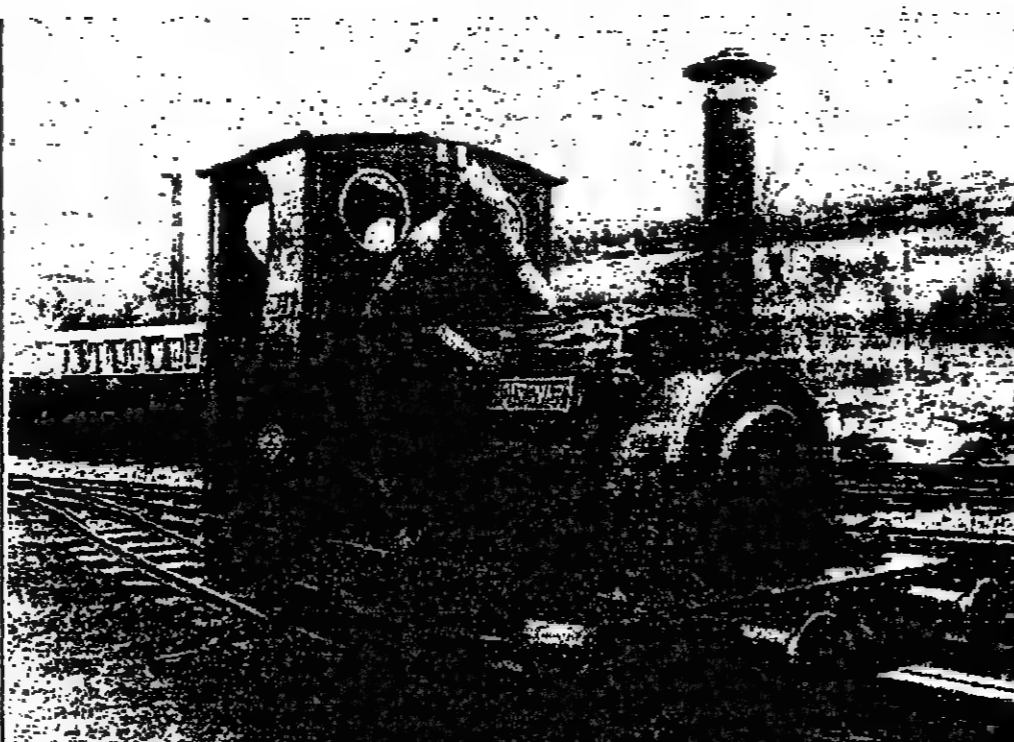
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Mr Jean Jones polishing No 3 "Holy War", the former Dinorwic slate quarry locomotive, in preparation for visitors to the Bala Lake Railway, North Wales, over the bank holiday (Photograph: John Manning).

Lawyers halt BBC film on the law

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

Objections by the Law Society, the Bar and the Lord Chancellor's Department have finally thwarted plans by the BBC to make a television documentary on the legal profession and its work.

Six months' negotiations ended last week with a refusal by the Council of the Law Society to reconsider safeguards offered by the BBC for the protection of personal confidentiality.

The society wanted clients and lawyers who were filmed to have an unconditional right of veto up to the moment of screening, but the BBC said that it could agree only to a deletion of personal or professional secrets and verification of inaccuracies.

Earlier the Bar refused to permit barristers to be seen in conference with clients, even if clients consented, and the Lord Chancellor, Lord Hailsham of

Mr N. A. Stalker and Miss D. L. Powell

The engagement is announced between Anthony, son of Mr and Mrs N. A. Stalker, of Hongkong, and Diane, daughter of Mr and Mrs F. B. Powell, of Arcadia, California.

Mr R. Taylor and Miss J. C. Bales

The engagement is announced between Roger, son of Mr and Mrs R. Taylor, of Sheffield, and Julie Christina, daughter of Mr and Mrs Edward Bales, of Sheffield.

Mr M. D. Toogood and Miss S. L. Bursley

The engagement is announced between Michael, younger son of Mr and Mrs J. R. Toogood, of St Martin, Guernsey, Channel Islands, and Sarah, daughter of Mr and Mrs George Bursley, of Domains de la Roche, Le Bignon, Forest, Guernsey, Channel Islands.

Mr P. W. A. van der Mey and Miss K. C. Fitzgerald

The engagement is announced between Peter William Anthony, elder son of Mr and Mrs P. W. A. van der Mey, of Purley, Surrey, and Katherine Carroll, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs Richard Fitzgerald, of River Edge, New Jersey, United States.

The marriage arranged between Mr Julian Seymour and Miss Amanda Fuller will not take place.

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Eton College

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A SPECIAL REPORT

London Business School

Founded in 1965, the school is an autonomous institution within the University of London. This report marks the opening by Prince Charles yesterday of the Plowden building, which houses the school's five research institutes. Anthony Hilton, City Editor, reports



Prince Charles opening the London Business School's Plowden Building yesterday, with (right) Professor Jim Ball, Principal of the School.

The British educational system may have been first rate at producing administrators for an Empire, and is still quite good at grooming for the professions and the Civil Service, but it has not done so well at equipping the nation to fight in the international economic war. The result, at least in the mind of Professor Jim Ball, Principal of the London Business School, is there for all to see. While Germany and Japan place heavy emphasis at undergraduate level on preparing their young people for a future in management development, in Britain even now, with evidence of industrial decline and lack of competitiveness evident on all sides, there is still considerable scepticism about the need for and usefulness of management education. This is naturally something Professor Ball finds hard to take, though it no longer costs him the night's sleep it used to when he was younger. Having been with the London Business School since its founding in 1965, the last 13 years as Principal he has become accustomed to the knocks and has the requisite ready. People might snipe at "management education", he says, "but they find it harder to dispute the need to educate managers."

quite different from those provided in other universities, public sector institutions like polytechnics, or the private sector product available at colleges like Henley and Ashridge. And while it is probably fair to question not whether all these courses benefit the student, but certainly whether the resources might be better used if they were concentrated in a few centres rather than spread thin, there is little doubt that the LBS has carved for itself a place in the world's top ten of such institutions. It has not been easy. Nor for that matter has it been achieved by mindlessly following the recommendations of Lord Franks in the mid 1960's, when he advocated the creation of two "centres of excellence" to provide management education. That report said the college should provide a 12 month course leading to a postgraduate degree in management in tandem with long courses of up to 20 weeks to be attended by middle managers on leave from their companies. There was, says Professor Ball, no thought given to research, with the result that companies came to see the LBS as a sausage machine for middle management. The Professor and his colleagues basically rejected the Franks' concepts from the start, but this led to trouble in the

early 1970's, when the penny dropped in both industry and academic circles that the school was not doing quite what was expected of it. It is easy now to see that they were right, but one can understand why such moves caused controversy at the time. "We felt from the beginning that we had to have one basic course which would be on a par with the best that the leading American schools could offer," Professor Ball said. That meant the creation of a two year post graduate course leading to a masters degree. But it also meant that the students had to finance themselves because they would be too young to be financed by companies. "We did not ask companies to pay; but we did ask them to recruit the finished product," he says. "We relied on pull-through, not push-through."

The idea of 20-week courses also failed the practical test. "It was too long," says Professor Ball. "So it was replaced by shorter programmes of six to ten weeks." Finally, to attract staff, to build the reputation of the school, and to make a worthwhile contribution to the development of management thinking, the school devoted resources to research. Professor Ball took over at a difficult time, when the honeymoon was over. Neither party, academic nor industry, was

totally committed to make the marriage work. So from the start he tried to mend his fences with industry. This was coupled in the years that followed with the development of still more courses aimed at attracting managers for short breaks away from their offices, and reducing the dependence on overlong programmes. In the mid-Seventies this was taken a stage further with the launch of what is now one of the most popular products, the creation of 'bespoke' courses - programmes designed for a group of executives from a specific company and unique to them. Under Professor Ball's leadership there has also been a considerable expansion of the research programme. It now covers five areas, finances and accounting; economic forecasting; small business; public sector management; and business strategy, and absorbs roughly £1m of the school's £5m annual budget. But it is one of the most recent initiatives - the launching of a part-time masters degree - which gives Professor Ball most pleasure. The first 60 students are now well into their first year of what will be a three-year course. "Education can be very divisive," he explains. "One of the worst things we do in this country is educate civil servants in one place, managers in

another. We send them to specific colleges with their colleagues, and instead of being broadened out they become even narrower in their focus." Hence his high hopes for the new course. By making it part-time he hopes, and so far has succeeded, in attracting a mix of both public and private sector students, civil servants, professionals and industrialists. None of this has been easy, for the school has to pay much of its own way, with Government grants meeting just two fifths of its costs. The recession has dented student numbers, though things have recently begun to pick up while the intake of overseas students was hit by cutbacks in grants available to them. But again this has shown signs of improvement. It is a considerable achievement, therefore, for Professor Ball to be able to run what is now a £5m a year business at a profit and, as he says, it is a vindication from the marketplace that the LBS is providing something that industry needs. It still comes as a surprise, however, to learn just how small the operation is. The teaching staff is just 40, a figure made even more absurd by comparison with the 120 staff in the management and business studies department of the Central London Polytechnic, and the Alumnus Association is only some 3,000 strong. This

may be misleading in that students on short courses are not eligible to join, but the fact remains that the niggardly Government financing means the school basically turns out about the same number of graduates annually as it did when it began. Other things have most certainly changed, however. "When the school started and economic growth was being taken for granted, students basically wanted to be taught how to get round the Monopoly board faster than anyone else, and avoid landing on Mayfair and Park Lane," Professor Ball says. Now there is much less optimism. "Now they come to ask whether the game is still Monopoly, and if it isn't what game should they be playing?" he says. The emphasis on techniques has been replaced at least in part by concentration on issues and strategies. As a result, the LBS student today benefits not so much because he acquires specific skills, but rather from an increased confidence, increased awareness of priorities, and a greater ability not just to see the answers, but to know what the questions are. And long may it continue, for as Professor Ball says: "The mess in Britain was not caused by clever people, but by dull people with not enough imagination."



Professor Peter Moore: 'We were bursting at the seams'

Getting the right style at Plowden

The London Business School's new Plowden Building was formally opened by The Prince of Wales yesterday May 26. On the inside there is the calm of academic life with lecture theatres, seminar rooms and an audio-visual and TV centre; on the outside there is a mixture of shops, a wine bar and pub. The venture between the school and Grand Metropolitan, no doubt applying classroom theories to the harsh realities of the commercial world. The London Business School even has a stake in the pub at the end of its Park Road property. The school is the landlord and is about to embark on rent review negotiations. In many ways the £4.2m Plowden Building marks the culmination of six years of planning and construction, which is designed to push the LBS into the forefront of world business teaching. Like another commercial property company, the LBS discovered the problems inherent in trying to tackle a major redevelopment in a historic part of London. Planners can be difficult at the best of times, and the school

discovered that they give no quarter to academic institutions. Development began with tearing down the original terrace and the architects, Westwood Piet Poole & Smart, had the delicate job of creating an exterior which embodied the original design. This included constructing almost 20 dummy chimney stacks to help satisfy the planner's sense of history. The building now forms the western extremity of a 5½ acre site in Sussex Place, on the edge of Regents Park, which the LBS bought from the Crown Commissioners on a 99-year lease in 1967. Plowden is far from the school's original premises, which were in a group of offices in Northumberland Avenue. This was the school's home for the first five years of its life from its inception in 1965. Work finally got under way on the Park Road development in February 1981, when the contractors, WS Try, began demolishing the dilapidated terrace of Georgian houses. It was topped out just over a year later by Lady Plowden. The building is named after Lord

Continued on page 16

'NatWest congratulates London Business School on the opening of the new Plowden Building and wishes the School continued success...'

National Westminster Bank

The Americans are coming – to learn

Perhaps the greatest unsung achievement of the London Business School is that the Americans are coming, not to tell the British how to run the place, but to see what they can learn to improve the programmes they offer back home.

Things have changed in the near 17 years of the school's existence, but that simple fact is highly significant. It means not just that the London Business School has gained international recognition, but that business education is now seen as an international not a national or American discipline.

This means, in turn, that the popular image of business schools is now even more at odds with reality than it once was. The belief that they taught management as a science responsive to rules and formulae has gone with the realization that economic growth can no longer be taken for granted. There is no longer a belief in an American management formula with a universal application and relevance, no matter where in the world it is applied.

Actually, there never really was such a formula, but techniques certainly were more heavily emphasized in the past than they are, say one of the LBS's senior staff, Professor John Stopford, the academic dean. "Management education did not exist in this country 20 years ago, so the founders of this school had to learn as they went along," he says. "But it has matured and gained in confidence tremendously in the last 10 years. Today we do not retreat behind technique. We talk about issues from experience. The school's self-confidence greatly improves the value of the education it gives."

Because business schools operate in such a dynamic area, they have to develop along with the art itself. This puts a premium, which the Americans have now recognized, on watching closely what all the schools round the world are doing, learning with them and learning from them.

In the LBS's case, the links are strongest with the United States. Many of the staff have studied or taught there, and the school has a raft of agreements under which it exchanges staff and students for a few months at a time, to give them a grounding in an alternative culture.

But the programme is far more wide ranging than that. According to Professor Stopford, the school has close links with France, particularly with INSEAD, the famous French business school, and similar institutions in most Western European countries. In some of these the flow of information is one way; in others it is a two way process. But in all cases it is valuable.

Professor Stopford gives Spain as a typical example of a one-way flow. The LBS has a joint venture with a business school in Madrid, under which they get our technology, we get their culture. "The technology is the basic teaching skill – how to teach marketing. The culture is the opportunity to send some of each year's student intake to that country (or any of the dozens of others where similar links have been forged) to give the students exposure to the language, a heavy dose of a different philosophy of life and business, and an opportunity to see at first hand how companies operate in a different country."

"The great benefit for the students is that it creates awareness. It opens their minds and modifies their behaviour," says Professor Stopford.

Getting an international dimension

A short course abroad is not enough to make a student internationally aware, any more than a day trip to Boulogne produces a bouquet of Franco-philie. Rather the internationalism which has become a hallmark of the LBS has been created by the staff and students, bringing the world to the classrooms off Regent's Park. "The aim is to give each subject an international dimension," says Stopford. "Ultimately, we are trying to develop effective competitive behaviour. So we question British competitiveness in world markets, to see, not how to succeed in Italy or England, but in the global economy. We are searching for better ways to ask the questions and view the problems, and to do that we need a map of the world, not a plan of Birmingham."

It is because business is now worldwide that Professor Stopford has resisted the creation of an "international business" study area. Rather all subjects have to have appropriate doses of internationalism. In doing this Professor Stopford is reflecting the world today. The front pages report new steel plants in Korea, and prime ministers negotiate for new car plants from Japan. And what happens at the other end of the earth can have a dramatic and often fatal impact on a British business caught off guard. So, says Professor Stopford, the international awareness in courses will have to become greater still.

The underlying principle is to look at the world and thereby understand Britain better. "If we teach marketing in France, the aim is not to create an expert who can cover the Loire in widgets. Rather it is to make the businessman aware of how marketing works in France, and from that knowledge to look with new eyes at things he has always taken for granted there. He learns another way of doing things. It may not be applicable to the United Kingdom because of differences in cultures – something which admirers of Japanese techniques often overlook – but it has relevance."

Peter Gorb, head of the new design management unit, and John Stopford, academic head

New Plowden

Continued from page 15

Plowden, who was the school's first chairman of governors from 1965 to 1975.

From inside the "quadangle" which has now been formed by the Plowden Building, the brickwork matches the rest of the school, and at ground floor level an arched colonnade links it to the original school block. The designers have tried to create, with some success, the effect of a cloister.

The real purpose of Plowden is to provide badly needed extra facilities. The block has a 60-seat lecture theatre (the Wolfson), three large and eight smaller seminar rooms, a large informal teaching and reception room named the Fairbairn Room, and office accommodation for 74 teaching, research and administrative staff.

Development work on the Plowden Building allowed the LBS to develop a set of studios to a high specification offering students a full range of audio visual and television facilities. In the Pocock Studio, work on the facilities had to be delayed until the building was completed. It is now fully operational and the school has started running week-long negotiating courses for middle management. The seminars are filmed.

Such equipment allows the school to help familiarize its students with the art of "playing to the cameras", and helps them to develop techniques which may become extremely useful later in business life.

Completion of the Plowden Building has allowed the LBS to rehouse and expand its important research departments whose work has become an established factor in business and economic decision taking in this country. The school realized a long time ago the importance of creating the right atmosphere for its research section which, apart from giving the LBS prestige on a worldwide basis, provides a very necessary source of income.

Anthony Hilton

Although the LBS and its sister institution, the Manchester Business School were founded on the direction of the government, money is not quite so forthcoming from Westminster. The money which was needed to pay for the Plowden Building was raised through 120 corporate donations, together with the school's own financial resources.

Professor Peter Moore, the deputy principal, says: "Before the Plowden Building was completed, we were literally bursting at the seams. Its construction allows us to increase our student intake by 40 per cent."

Today there are between 450 and 500 students, compared with just over 300 in the pre-Plowden days.

A certain amount of limited construction is still underway on two small blocks on either side of the new building. Work on the five houses to the north of the block should be completed soon and the renovated properties will provide 28 study bedrooms for executive students.

The final phase of work covers the three listed white houses at the other end of the Plowden Building which is also expected to be completed soon. It will not be long before all the work is completed and the whole terrace will be fully functional. All that will remain will be to let the remaining 10 shop units on the outside ground floor level. Then the school will not only be teaching but also earning money for itself in the true spirit of free enterprise.

If the success of The Bosters wine bar is anything to judge, then the school will have little difficulty in transforming classroom principles to solid business expertise.

Baron Phillips
Property Correspondent

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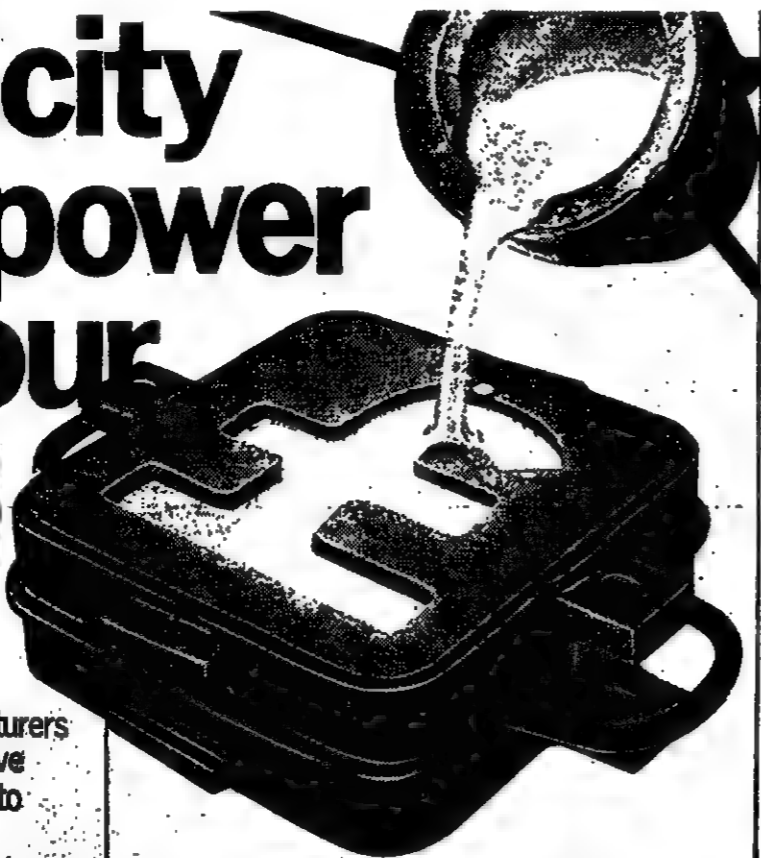
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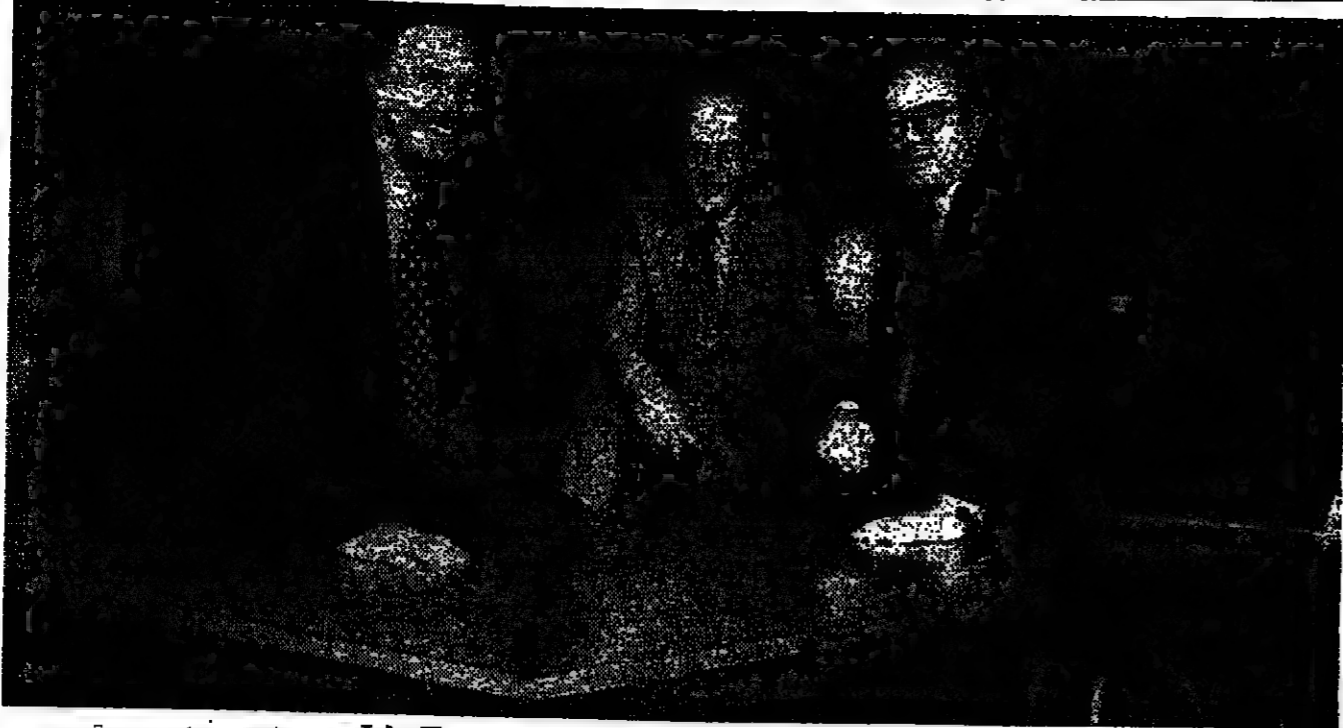
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مركز الأعمال

LONDON BUSINESS SCHOOL



John Hunt, David Chambers and Walter Reid of the LBS

Putting executives on target

"An indication that your employers think well of you" is how one participant explains his satisfaction at being chosen to go on the London Business School's London Executive Programme. Indeed, sending a practising manager on the 10-week residential course represents a significant commitment from both employer and participant - involving an investment in fees of more than £6,000 in addition to time away from the job.

Intended to help able managers make the transition from specialist into general management, the LEP programme started in 1966 and was one of the first courses introduced by the school. The aim is to enable experienced managers with a typical age of about 38 not only to fill in specific gaps in their knowledge but also to debate with and measure themselves against individuals in other fields.

"Managers who have completed the course should feel more able to communicate with and indeed manage a wider range of people than before," says Mr David Chambers, the programme director. "They should be aware of a much wider range of options in their own companies and be much less likely to follow their noses".

Dr David Hall, works manager at the British Steel Corporation's light products works at Stocksbridge in Sheffield is quite positive that attending the programme specifically helped his career. His argument is that selection alone represents an objective assessment of merit "a badge to

wear" which can be recognized by a variety of employers. Dr Hall was able to test his argument during the steel workers' strike a few months after completing the programme. He found that having completed the course helped him obtain a job offer as technical director by another employer. The alternative job offer in turn influenced his progress within the BSC.

"It kept me on target but has not put me ahead of comparable managers," says Mr Martin Harker, area advances manager at the National Westminster Bank. However Mr Harker does feel it has helped him do his job better. He cites a single piece of advice as having proved to be of particular value. This was that when in doubt about a decision he should ask himself the question "What if?" - is what would be the consequences - in his case of lending or not lending.

After seven or eight years in the National Health Service Mr Alasdair Liddell, district administrator of the Hammersmith and Fulham Health Authority valued the opportunity to reflect on wider management issues. He came away with the changed perception that "managing was not so much about running or administering an organization as questioning its direction and trying to influence it". He also found useful the opportunity to scrutinize managers in other types of operation. Despite his own lower pay and perks he concluded that there was no one else with whom he would have wished to swap jobs.

There are a sprinkling who come from small and medium-sized firms. On the present programme there is a sole trader who also happens to be the first participant to benefit from a new scholarship scheme introduced by the school in an attempt to improve female representation. By contributing £2,000 towards the fee, the scholarship is intended to help up to two women per session sponsored by their employers.

Three weeks into the course Carolyn Dunn, an advertising and marketing consultant describes it as "extremely worthwhile so far".

Although she considers it to be "a very big gamble" to stay away from a one person business for such a long period she applied for the scholarship because, after two years of working on her own she "felt isolated" and "out of contact with the world". She feels particularly fortunate in that 50 per cent of the participants of her particular programme come from overseas. She is enjoying the opportunity to exchange views about different policies and cultures. Less enjoyable is the emphasis on numeracy. "It came as a shock to someone more used to thinking in words or pictures", she admits.

Because she deals regularly with big businesses as clients, Miss Dunn does not share the criticism made by an earlier participant, Mr Simon Goodman, managing director of Vandal Shoes, a family owned company based in Norwich. Mr Goodman feels that there was too much material related to

large firms with £10m plus turnovers to be useful to him. On the positive side, however, Mr Goodman, who trained as an accountant, values the insight into areas such as organizational behaviour which were new to him. Like most participants he also welcomes the social contacts made with fellow course members even though these have not been of direct benefit in improving business performance in the two years since he completed the programme.

An attempt to widen the spread of participants through the women's scholarship scheme is only one of several changes introduced by Mr David Chambers since he took over as programme director last December.

The changes are based on a dossier of suggestions from participants put together jointly with his predecessor, Mr Philip Law. As a result, international emphasis has been stepped up and more attention is being given to management information in the non-financial areas together with the implications of cheap computing facilities. More generally, the curriculum has been tightened up to reduce the amount of discretionary time.

The tightening-up process stems partly from a wish to give sponsors better value for money in a recession and it also relates to feedback from participants and faculty alike. Evidently both want to work under more pressure in the 1980s.

Patricia Tisdall



A relaxing moment for Dr John McGee and Professor Dean Berry

Fielding the largest team of business academics

Less than a year since it was established, the Centre for Business Strategy at the London Business School is well on the way to becoming the largest team of academic researchers world-wide in the practical area of business policy and competitive strategies.

There are already six full-time researchers which should rise to ten by the summer and could possibly near 15 by next year. It will give the centre more firepower intellectually than even Harvard Business School, according to Professor Dean Berry the American who is chairman of the centre.

The centre was set up in August last year with the financial backing of the Gatsby Trust whose funding comes from Mr David Sainsbury, the largest single shareholder in the J. Sainsbury supermarkets chain. The trust has put up an inflation-proofed £1.25m over five years.

The centre's key concern is the continuing decline in competitiveness of British industry and the role played in this by the poor strategic management of British companies.

Mr Sainsbury's thinking in providing the initial funding - additional funding from other sources will also be pursued so the centre's work can expand further - was that he shared a widespread feeling that there was a considerable need for better strategic thinking in British industry.

The centre already has well advanced a study of the reprographics industry, the copiers market which includes British companies such as Gestetner and Roneo Vickers, but in which Japanese makers are on a strong force.

One researcher on this

project has spent six months in Japan studying the methods, the strengths and the possible weaknesses of the Japanese manufacturers. "This is the sort of approach any company in any area should have because intelligence on what is going on is the key," said Dr John McGee, director at the Centre.

A study of new entry strategies in the computer industry, including the software side, is involving fieldwork in the United States which in September will be expanded by investigations in the UK.

It underlines one of the centre's key concerns with examining international markets and industries as the context for company performance and behaviour.

A large-scale study which will be starting this summer is planned into the office electronics field. This was prompted by the investigation of the copier market, but Dr McGee is anxious to explore the much more complex structure of the whole office market because there is still a considerable British company presence in what is an expanding sector.

As well as the "sunrise" industries the centre is also planning to investigate the more

traditional, mature industrial sectors where the bulk of British investment capital is still tied up. A major study will be made probably either of automotive components or the petrol and diesel engines sector.

There are some smaller-scale studies of new technology industries including biotechnology and fibre optics. But fibre optics is one area where the centre has brushed up against the difficulty of grudgingly being given access to information by companies.

Elsewhere, the centre's researchers have met a more varied response. Dr McGee said: "In engineering, for instance, while there is sensitivity about closures and capacity, companies are pretty receptive to the idea of an outside opinion."

There are also plans to investigate the chemicals sector where there have been exchanges of capacity between companies as well as capacity restructuring schemes in basic industries like metals.

Key research issues as well as the problem of declining British competitiveness are the British multinational companies, exploration of company exit decisions from particular sectors, management buy-outs, intervention by development agencies, patterns of diversification and patterns of competition within industries.

Ultimately the concern of the centre is with the competitive outcome of decision-making in companies, says Professor Berry. "We believe there is a need to demonstrate the application of strategic ideas and concepts to problems perceived by real firms." That compares with most other academic inquiries which develop ideas that only eventually might be picked up

and used at the company level.

Professor Berry went on: "Business problems do not always arrive neatly labelled and packaged. Of significance to us is the need to adapt existing ideas and concepts in the context of individual strategic problems as they arise." Working backwards from specific cases can lead to the invention of new perspectives.

The centre expects to make an impact at national as well as company level. "We shall be controversial and I think it is right we should be," said Professor Berry. "If the Department of Industry, say, produces a plan for a sector which we believe doesn't stand up then we would say so."

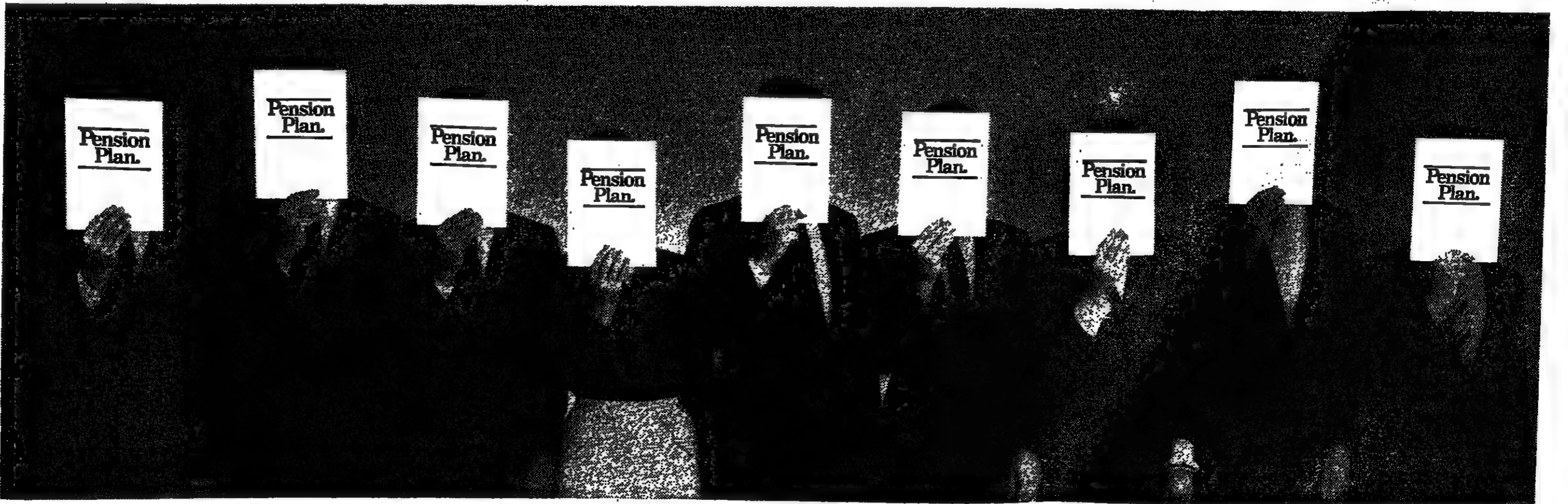
Blending the ultra-practical approach with the academic has meant that the research team is likely to include recruits which do not meet normal academic standards. "Someone may not have produced any academic publications but could otherwise be exactly the person we need," said Professor Berry.

A balancing factor as the centre pursues its aim of securing maximum public, social and corporate impact will be the make-up of its council to which eight business leaders are planned to be recruited.

Among those who have already agreed to serve on the council are Mr Ian Hay Davison, deputy chairman and chief executive of Lloyd's of London, Mr David Walker, one of four executive directors of the Bank of England, Dr John Westhead, managing director of Bowthorpe Holdings and Mr David Plastow, managing director and chief executive of Vickers.

Derek Harris

Commercial Correspondent



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LONDON BUSINESS SCHOOL

Research pulls in the big money

Research into a wide range of business prospects and problems is not just a cornerstone of the teaching role of the London Business School. It is also currently attracting annually some £600,000 worth of sponsored research from a wide range of companies and organizations.

It takes the school's research teams to the leading edge of

many specific problems, from ethnic business and case studies in human relations to econometric model building and measuring television audience flow.

Since key researchers also are involved in the school's courses, a more than normally acute sense of business realism pervades its work.

Research plays a more important role at London than probably at any other business school in Europe, according to Professor John Hunt, the Faculty Dean who specializes in studies in human relations.

Professor Jim Ball, the principal of the London Business School, sees this as a sign of success. One market test of a business school is that it must earn substantial sums of money in the market place from teaching in order to survive, he points out, but there was a second market test relating to a school's capacity to generate research support in the open market.

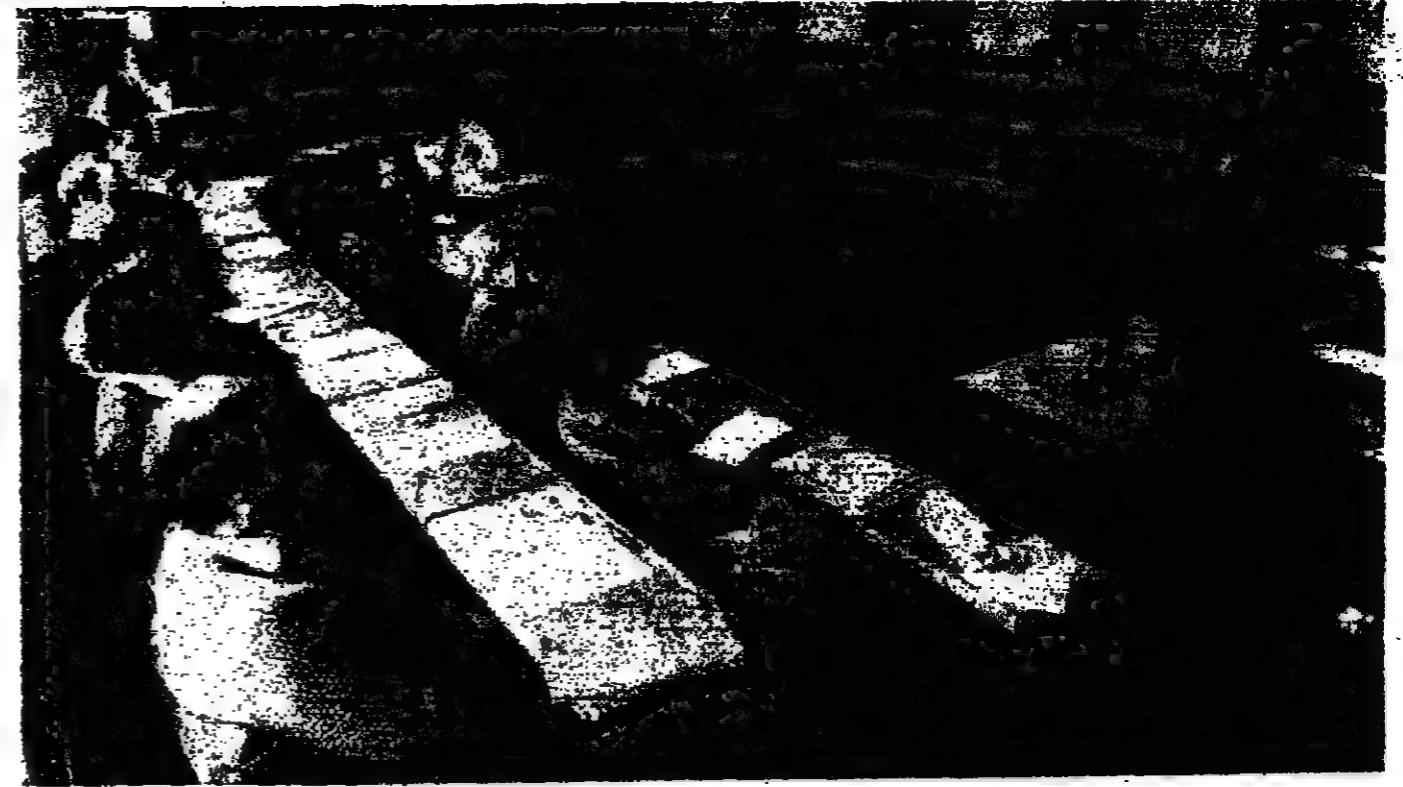
"First-class continuing education programmes should rest on a research basis and a postgraduate activity which would attract the right kind of staff of high quality necessary for both kinds of educational programme," he says.

The strength of the faculty in a research-orientated school is the specialized knowledge and ability of faculty members, he went on. "They are not there simply to act as organizers of syndicates and to chair seminars, even allowing for the fact that such activities are of importance in our work. I expect a good business faculty to have something important to say within their field of specialization which is significant for managers."

Professor Ball has no time for those who say a business school is insufficiently close to industry. "The external demands on the services of my colleagues, year in and year out, make it clear that our involvement with industry, commerce and government extends far beyond the walls of this school," he said.

There is an even greater necessity for effective managers in today's recession-purged business climate than there was in the ebullient 1960s. A combination of rapid technological change, fierce competition and sluggish overall growth is forcing a reassessment of priorities.

After a decade of disillusionment following early optimism, results are at last emerging to indicate that management



Students listen to a lecturer in the modern Wolfson theatre

Two thirds of the sponsor funds are accounted for by four research institutes at the school. Probably the best known is the Centre for Economic Forecasting of which Professor Alan Budd is director. It produces three major economic forecasts annually with the help of its constantly up-dated econometric model of the British economy, and has long been regarded as a key influence in this field.

The other three are the Institute of Finance and Accounting, the Institute of Small Business and the Institute of Public Sector Management. But these have been joined by two new ventures. One is the Centre for Business Strategy launched in August last year especially to tackle the problem of the continuing decline in British industry. The other is the Design Management Unit, the first of its kind at a European business school, whose initial job will be to evaluate the role of design in British industrial corporations and its place within work organizations. There are various other research projects.

Research on attitudes and behaviour includes work on consumer reaction to television

and radio programmes and to popular branded goods.

Professor Hunt acknowledges the national impact of the school's economic forecasts, but he believes that the Institute of Finance and Accounting is also now wielding a major influence.

Year	£000	%
1973-74	103	(12.8)
1974-75	277	(22.8)
1975-76	366	(23.8)
1976-77	370	(22.5)
1977-78	430	(21.7)
1978-79	462	(21.1)
1979-80	527	(20.2)
1980-81	526	(17.2)
1981-82	537	(15.8)
1982-83	694	(17.1)

Percentage of total LBS income

Its research covers a wide range, from corporate finance and portfolio investment, to financial accounting and the social aspects of accounting.

The institute now markets a range of research-based financial services. A computer programme valuing financial leases is used by some 45 companies. Many portfolio investors use the quarterly risk measurement service, which can be used to judge the risk factor of specific ordinary share holding.

The risk investment service covers some 2,000 listed companies in 84 different British industries. Well established in the United States, risk measurement is now becoming more widely known in the United Kingdom because of the work of the school's institute.

There is also a transactions analysis service, which measures the effect of deals on the value of a total equity portfolio. It evaluates whether the deals have beaten the market.

A strategic asset allocation service is another planning tool for investment managers and pension fund trustees. Fund managers can examine the consequences of changing a fund's proportional involvement in 22 different varieties of British and foreign securities.

Founded in 1974, the institute claims now to be Europe's leading academic institution in finance and accounting. With a faculty of more than 20 it also claims to be the largest business school centre for finance in Europe under its director Professor Richard Bradley.

The public sector management institute is breaking new ground. Its main concern are the issues arising from management of planning in the

nationalized industries and other public services, including local authorities.

Professor Hunt says that although it is still rare to find in the public sector anybody with graduate training in management, things are starting to change. There had been increasing pressure on the school to move into that area and run programmes for among others, the Civil Service, he said.

Nationalized industries have been calling on the school's expertise for some time and support for research has come, among others, from British Rail, the National Coal Board, the Central Electricity Generating Board and the British Airports Authorities.

There could be further expansion of the London Business School's research activities. One possible new institute could investigate data analysis, says Professor Hunt. Another tentative idea is to look at human problems within organizations, investigating problems that are likely to be thrown up as new technologies lead to more people working at home.

Derek Harris

On the occasion of the opening of
The Plowden Building, Esso are pleased to wish the
LONDON BUSINESS SCHOOL
continuing success.



Graduates fulfil promise

graduates are fulfilling their early promise. A recent analysis of Master graduates of the London Business School - the first major British university centre to be devoted entirely to management education - shows that by last summer 40 per cent had reached director level or above. The survey covered 242 out of the total of 1,200 who have graduated since the Masters programme started in 1966. Considering that the first graduates are now only in the middle forty age group, the results are impressive.

Among its distinguished old boys, the LBS numbers Mr John Egan who was appointed chairman and chief executive of Jaguar Cars at the age of 43. Mr Egan, who graduated in 1968, was a member of the LBS's first master class. Like many MBAs (Masters of Business Administration) Mr Egan's career spans several companies including Shell, General Motors and Massey Ferguson before he arrived in 1980 in his present position.

Another distinguished ex-LBS student is Mr Ron Dearing, chairman of the Post Office who completed one of the first Sloan Fellowship Programmes in 1969. Mr Dearing has demonstrated even more flexibility in his career than Mr Egan. After more than 30 years in the civil service reaching to top echelons as a Deputy Secretary in the Department of Industry, Mr Dearing moved out to head the newly separated (and then seriously ailing) postal side of the Post Office Corporation in 1980 at the age of 50.

The rigorous Masters programme

Lord Franks, whose report in 1963 led to the expansion of business schools in Britain emphasized the importance of "a framework of knowledge" in recommending the formation of two centres of excellence - one linked to the London School of Economics the other to Manchester University.

Previously, apart from the courses offered by independent schools such as Ashridge Management College or Henley, the only formal qualification available for managers was the part-time Diploma of Management Studies started by the Ministry of Education in 1961. For the first time LBS and then Manchester offered people of proven intellectual ability (a first degree or equivalent) formal preparation for entry into management as a career. By 1976 more than 20 universities had management schools or centres or at least large departments of management studies. By 1981 some 42 universities were offering a bewildering variety of one-year and two-year courses of widely differing standards.

As well as being the first, the LBS claims that its full-time two year Masters programme is the most rigorous. It leads to an MSc degree in Business Studies of the University of London, which the LBS reckons is fully

equivalent to the MBA awarded by the leading American business schools. Students on the Masters Programme have an average age of 27 and will typically have spent four years in employment between obtaining their first degrees and coming to the LBS.

During the first year of the programme there is a core of compulsory subjects. But in the second participants can select to concentrate on 11 subjects from a choice of more than 50. In addition all students have to work on two projects working closely with companies on actual problems.

Although its stringent entry standards have prompted accusations of intellectual arrogance, the LBS has always also held experience in high regard. Operated alongside the Masters Programme are a variety of courses designed for practicing managers. One of the first of these was the Executive Development Programme (now the 10-week London Executive Programme). This is aimed at helping specialists move into general management. Another early development was the

London Sloan Fellowship Programme. Designed to provide an educational bridge for promising young executives in the 30 to 40 age range this is an intensive nine-month general management course.

More recent has been the Senior Executive Programme a six week course designed for managers concerned with policy issues. In response to the increasing reluctance of able managers to take time away from their jobs in the Continuing Executive Programme which runs over modules of two-weeks. There is, in addition the New Enterprise Programme intended to help people who are about to start new small businesses, with a wide variety of short specialist programmes. While the majority of the executives attending the development programmes are sponsored by their employers, most of Masters class are supported by a combination of grants, scholarships and their own savings.

Some have made considerable personal sacrifices in order to complete the course and all have a lot of financial leeway to

make up in lost earnings. The fact that high paying employers have tended to be either American-based multinationals, financial institutions or consultants led to some over-optimism from manufacturers. In terms of job area, production last year rated a zero score as far as LBS Master graduates were concerned as it did in 1981 while in 1980 it represented only 6 per cent. Finance was the work area of 37 per cent while marketing - jobs absorbed a further 29 per cent.

The tendency for early MBAs to job hop at their employer's expense is one of the reasons given by employers for not sponsoring candidates. However, with hindsight, it could be argued that the undoubtedly restlessness problems experienced with the MBAs in the late 1960s and early 1970s could have lain as much with the employing organizations as with the newly minted business schools. The leaner the companies of the 1980s may be better equipped to make use of intelligent, ambitious managers who are thirsty for responsibility - even if they are also over priced, arrogant and rash - than were their predecessors.

Patricia Tisdall

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FT All Share 433.47 up 4.98
Barrington 20,038
Tring Hall USM Index 168.3
up 0.2
Tokyo Nikkei Dow Jones
8626.00 up 43.66
Hong Kong Hang Seng
Index 908.45 up 20.59
New York Dow Jones Average
(latest) 1230.26 up 1.25

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DM 3.9550 up 0.450
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Yen 378.75 up 3.75
Dollar
Index 123.1 up 0.1
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Base rate 10
3 month interbank 10% 10%
Euro-currency rates:
3 month dollar 9% 9%
3 month DM 5% 5%
3 month Fr 13% 13%
ECGD Fixed Rate Sterling
Export Finance Scheme IV
Average reference rate for
interest period April 8 to May 3,
1983 inclusive: 10.304 per cent.

PRICE CHANGES

Hingham 68p up 23p
Hollis Group 28p up 6p
Sutor 44p up 7p
Wellman Eng. 27p up 4p
Trans. Paper 55p up 8p
J. Brown 27p up 3p
Polly Peak £14, down 22
Collins K. 18p down 2p
Atlantic Res. 55p down 5p
Empire Stores 48p down 4p
Benloz 25p down 2p
Secomac M. 21p down 15p

TODAY

Interim: Gomme Holdings, William Leach, Moran Tea Holdings, Pict Petroleum, **Finals:** Hocking, Fenwick, Macdonald, Marlow Distilleries, Nineteen Eighty Investment Trust, North British Steel Group. **Economic statistics:** Balance of payments current account and overseas trade figures (April). Sales and orders in the engineering industries (February).

UDS quashes shops sale

A proposal to sell off the Richard Shops and the John Collier chain to the Burton Group was defeated at an extraordinary meeting of UDS yesterday.

The sale was not expected to go through after Hanson Trust announced it would buy back 79 per cent of UDS shares. The proposal was originally made as a defensive move against an earlier bid from the private Bassishaw consortium before Hanson appeared as a counter-bidder.

● **SHIPPING PAYMENTS:** Ellerman, the shipping, brewing and travel group which is being offered for sale, made *ex gratia* payments totalling £239,000 to three former directors last year, it says in its latest report.

● **POLYESTER SALE:** Steelley's wholly-owned subsidiary in Australia is selling its econ polyester resin manufacturing business to A. C. Hattick Chemicals for A\$1.4m (£786,000).

● **HARRODS REMINDER:** Lorrho has reminded House of Fraser shareholders under the department store group's letter head that they can vote again on the demerger of Harrods issue on June 30. The action appears to scotch City speculation that Lorrho is prepared to drop the meeting in return for concessions by the main board.

● **OIL BILL:** The oil import cost of the members of the Organization for Economic Development and Cooperation is expected to fall to \$180bn (£113.2bn) this year from \$202bn in 1982 after the cut in oil prices to \$29 a barrel from \$34 announced by the Organization of Oil Exporting Countries in March.

● In yesterday's edition it was stated that the Wolverhampton & Dudley Estates "could face a reprimand" from the Takeover Panel because of its proposal to increase the cash alternative element in its offer for Davenports. We now understand that the proposal was only tabled after preliminary discussion with the Takeover Panel and that there is therefore no question of a reprimand.

WALL STREET

Shares stage rally

New York (AP-Dow Jones) The stock market struggled for direction early yesterday following a surge that drove the Dow Jones average close to its all-time high.

The Dow was off 1.26 at 1,227.75 at one point but recovered the movement soon. It has surged 33.99 points in three sessions. Advances led declines 727 to 568 among the 1,680 issues crossing the tape.

Mr Lawrence Kudlow, of the Office of Management and Budget, predicted that the economic recovery "is going to be surprisingly robust, with the real gross national product up six per cent this year on a fourth-quarter to fourth-quarter basis."

Defence stocks gained after the Senate's vote to release \$625m for development of the MX missile. Active Boeing climbed 1 1/2 to 40 1/2. Northrop two to 89 1/2. Raytheon two to 53 and General Dynamics 1 1/2 to 101 1/2.

Plessey advanced six to 107. The company reported higher earnings and announced a two-for-one stock split. Diamond Shamrock was off 1/2 to 23 1/2. Philip Morris was off 1/2 to 58 1/2. The stock had been receding since R. J. Reynolds on Tuesday announced a new 25-cigar pack that some analysts believe could trigger a price war. Reynolds was unchanged at 50 and American Brands was down 1/2 to 50 1/2.

Plessey profits leap 31 pc

By Derek Harris
Commercial Editor
Pretax profits at Plessey, the telecommunications company, jumped 31 per cent last year, well ahead of expectations. The shares ended 15p up at 68 1/2.

A warning of more losses in largely lower skilled jobs came from Sir John Clark, Plessey's chairman and chief executive, although an increase in skilled jobs is expected. Improvements in operating efficiency including reductions in the workforce lies behind an improvement in operating profit margins which for the year were 11.1 per cent of sales compared with 10.4 per cent the previous year.

The biggest lift to Plessey profits came from its telecommunications activities where operating profits rose 23.9 per cent to £67.5m. Telecommunications accounts for more than half the business.

Profits from the growth sector of electronic systems and equipment sales, mostly in the defence field, were up 32.5 per cent. This is a quarter of the business.

But two US operations, the newly acquired Stromberg-Carlson in telecommunications and computer Peripherals (CP) in the consumer electronics, are loss makers. Losses at CP have risen to £2.4m.

Operating profits in aerospace and engineering were slashed 26 per cent, down £4m to £11.4m.

Sales have been going well in Britain but badly in the US.

Plessey's cash balance now stands at £272m.

Point-of-sale debiting network by 1990
Banks to spend £50m in move towards a cashless society

By Peter Wilson-Smith, Banking Correspondent

High street banks are to press ahead rapidly with a national point-of-sale electronic payments system costing up to £50m in new investment.

The system, which will involve installing electronic terminals in shops and garages connected directly to banks, could eventually revolutionize shopping in the high street and marks a big step towards the dawn of the cashless society.

Called electronic funds transfer at the point-of-sale (EFT/POS), it will work rather like the existing bank cash dispensers. However, it will allow customers to pay for goods in shops with a plastic card and the money will be debited directly from their bank accounts.

Yesterday the 12 banks

involved in the scheme reaffirmed their commitment to it after studying a detailed report on the system carried out by a working party from the Committee of London Clearing Banks.

The big English and Scottish clearing banks are involved as well as the Co-op Bank, National Giro and Trustee Savings Bank. The Bank of England is also in the 12-bank policy committee.

The decision to go ahead with the electronic network is a setback for Barclays Bank. Barclays had argued for a gradual approach by upgrading the kind of electronic authorization terminals which Barclaycard is installing to check credit card transactions.

Trials of the system, which will bring big cost and time savings are due to start by 1986 with the system fully operational by 1990 when it could be replacing up to 10 per cent of cheque volume. A total of 2.5 billion cheques are now written every year and the number is growing by 4 per cent annually.

The banks have not disclosed how much it will cost but it is thought that up to £50m of new investment will be needed.

Major issues on control ownership and funding the system have still to be sorted out, Mr Gerald Clarke, chairman of the banks' policy committee, conceded yesterday. He said the banks would continue consulting with interested parties and it was vital that consumers, retailers and

card issuers all shared in the benefits.

However, the approach of the big banks has already angered some of the smaller banks who fear that they may end up as second class citizens in the system. There has also been concern that the big banks might try to make it difficult for building societies to gain entry.

However, a CLCB spokesman said yesterday: "There will be no artificial barriers to competitors coming in."

The CLCB also said yesterday that there was no intention of lumbering retailers with the entire cost of the electronic terminals - another highly controversial issue. The terminals which will have to be installed in shops are expected to cost up to £800 each and

retailers have been arguing with the banks over who should pay for this.

Both the government and the Bank of England are likely to take a keen interest in how the system is owned and managed. The Office of Fair Trading has been following developments closely and is expected to have lengthy discussions with the banks on the subject to ensure that the big clearing banks do not assume a too dominant role in running the system.

For their part, the banks are likely to argue that since they will be carrying much of the cost of the system, they should be able to run it.

British Telecom will also be involved in supplying link-ups between retail outlets and the banks.

P & O bank would be demerged

By Jonathan Clare

Twentieth Century Banking Corporation, P&O's banking and finance arm, will be demerged and floated off, probably on the Unlisted Securities Market, if Trafalgar House's near £300m bid for P&O is successful.

TCB made more than £5m last year against £3.8m which would make it one of the biggest companies on the USM although a full listing has not been ruled out.

The attraction of the USM is the high premium that its companies have obtained. TCB has existed for more than 40 years and provides overdrafts and loans for industrial and private borrowers, loans under the Government's Loan Guarantee Scheme for Small Businesses, conventional accounts, corporate advice and investment management.

TCB's business is the only part of P&O where Trafalgar has no comparable interest.

The demerger proposal is believed to be under active consideration by Trafalgar's board. Mr Nigel Broadbent, Trafalgar's chairman, said when

he announced the bid on Tuesday: "We are looking at it with detachment." He also said a demerger of the combined shipping and finance arm, which he hinted that other parts might be floated off, TCB is the obvious candidate.

Trafalgar is considering whether to include a surprise profits forecast in its offer document, expected at the end of next week, to rub home the difference in performance between the two companies.

Directors of both companies met the Office of Fair Trading yesterday, at different times, to put their cases, the market has marked P&O's shares down to 207p, about the value of the bid, in expectation that the OFT will refer it to the Monopolies Commission in about three weeks.

Labour's plans for the shipping industry would lead to an "inefficient, expensive state corporation surviving on a drip-feed of taxpayers' money", Mr Richard Tooke, the new president of the General Council of British Shipping, warned yesterday.

Candecca wants £10.8m for further exploration

By Our Financial Staff

Candecca Resources, the oil and gas group quoted on the Unlisted Securities Market, is to raise £10.8m from a one-for-three rights issue to fund the next stage of its onshore exploration programme.

Mr Geoffrey Butcher, chairman, said that the issue of 9,735,367 new ordinary shares at 115p per share is fully underwritten by Kleinwort Benson. One fifth of the new shares will be taken by Sceptre Resources, the Canadian exploration company which has a 41 per cent stake in Candecca.

The announcement was accompanied by Candecca's audited results for the year ending March 31, which show that the group made a loss of £684,000, compared with £115,000 pretax profits the

previous year. Revenue from oil sales fell from £119,000 in 1981 to £75,000 last year.

About £2m of the rights issue proceeds will be used to discharge group borrowings with the rest earmarked for further exploration work in 3,000 acres of land in the company's control.

Test results from the Humbly Grove Field, near Basingstoke, Hampshire, suggest that there are 63 million barrels of oil reserves, with a further 15 million barrels possible.

Candecca is planning to develop the field by October next year, and is aiming at a maximum production of 4,000 barrels a day.

Candecca's share price fell by 10p to 140p, on publication of the details of the issue.

Pound and shares forge ahead

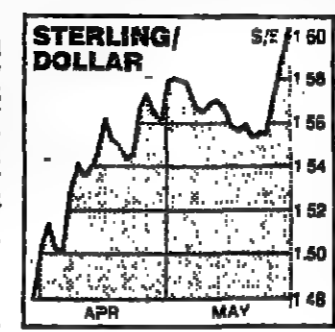
By Our Financial Staff

Election excitement pushed the stock market to a new record and the pound bursting through \$1.60 against the dollar in anticipation of a comfortable win for the Conservatives again.

Heavy overseas demand for sterling sent the currency racing ahead for the third day in a row. At the close, sterling was 1.45 cents up against the dollar at \$1.60 and further gains against other leading currencies left its trade weighted value 0.8 higher at 86.6.

Foreign exchange dealers said the pound's rise appeared unstoppable for the moment and there was talk of sterling reaching \$1.65 ahead of the election.

At one stage yesterday, sterling slipped back on re-



There is speculation that a cut in interest rates may soon become possible if sterling continues to strengthen and this hope contributed to yesterday's rise in shares and government securities.

The stock market hit a new all-time peak of 7074 as measured by the FT 30-share index, although the market finished off the top, the FT index was still at a record closing level of 7062 - up 5.6 on the day.

In the gilt market, long-dated stocks closed showing gains of up to 1 1/2%.

The opinion polls appear to have convinced the City that the Conservatives will be returned again with a working majority and this has led to heavy speculation on a Tory win.

Investment outlook improves

By Frances Williams, Economics Correspondent

A marked improvement in the outlook for manufacturing investment is revealed by the latest Department of Industry survey of investment intentions published yesterday. It shows that manufacturing companies plan to increase their capital spending over the coming months, continuing into 1984, after four successive years of decline.

But manufacturing investment in 1983 as a whole is still expected to be about 4 per cent lower than in 1982, reflecting a sharp drop in spending in the first half.

Recent surveys by the Confederation of British Industry also confirm that investment intentions have strengthened. The CBI expects manufacturing investment to grow by about 5 per cent between the final quarter of 1982 and 1983, with a similar rise in the first half of 1984.

This modest increase compares, however, with a plunge of

nearly 40 per cent in manufacturing investment since the downturn began in 1979.

Higher investment, as the National Institute for Economic and Social Research pointed out on Monday, is essential if the upswing is to be maintained, and the latest signs that at long last manufacturing industry is planning to spend more on investment will be welcome news to the government, especially after the disappointing capital spending figures

published yesterday.

For investors in gilts the risks look small. A strong pound means interest rates are more likely to come down than not (though probably not before the election), while the inflation outlook has improved considerably.

But investors in equities could do well to ponder. The rebound in sterling has wiped out more than half the gain to profits and competitiveness promised by its earlier depreciation. With the pound now at DM4 after DM3.54 at its recent low, the booming stockmarket looks more vulnerable.

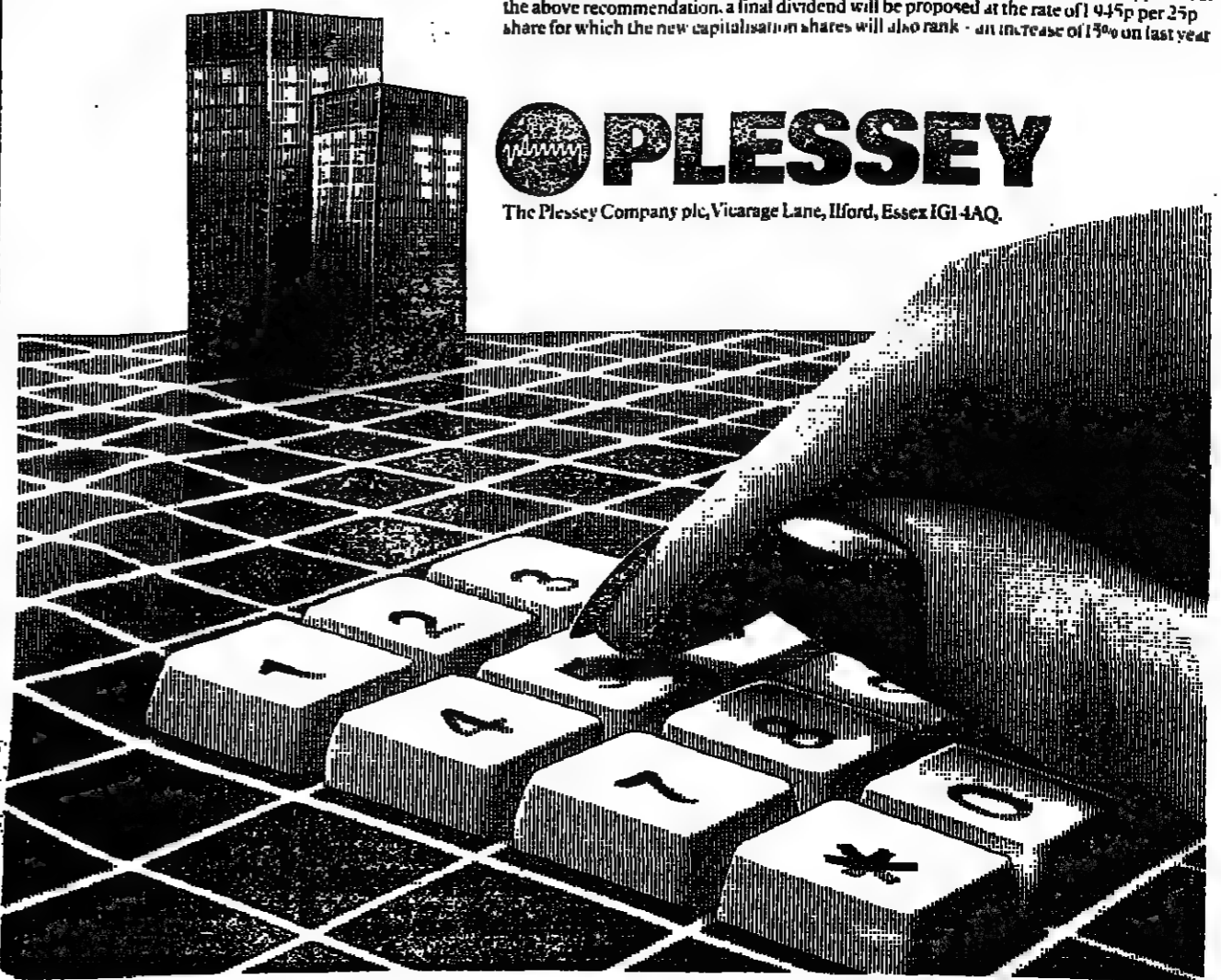
1982/83 PRELIMINARY RESULTS

An outstanding year for Plessey

An extract from The Plessey Company's unaudited consolidated results.

	52 weeks ended 1 April 1983 £000	52 weeks ended 2 April 1982 £000
□ Sales Exceed £1 billion.	1,074,750	963,074
□ Pre-tax profit up 31%.	119,004	100,140
□ Scrip issue and share split.	146,362	111,438
□ Dividends up 15%.	82,798	70,866

At the Annual General Meeting a restructuring of the capital of the Company will be recommended, to make a one for two capitalisation issue and then to split each of the existing 50p shares into two shares of 25p each. Conditional upon shareholders' approval of the above recommendation, a final dividend will be proposed at the rate of 1 1/4 p per 25p share for which the new capitalisation shares will also rank - an increase of 15% on last year.



New market beyond Saudi 'golden corridor'

Desert ripe for exports

By John Lawless

Tinned vegetables worth about £12,000 may not seem to be the best pointer to new business in Britain's tenth biggest market outside the US and Europe. But exporters had better take note.

That is the order which was literally forced upon Mr Edward Purcell, sales director for Bradford's Swithen Bank Exports, when he ventured into the Saudi Arabian desert.

He had not, of course, had a chance to read the 60-page report *Regional Development in Saudi Arabia*, published this week by the Committee for Middle East Trade (Comet).

Nor did he have any idea that British exports to Saudi Arabia were rocketing in 1983. They went to £395.3m in the first three months of this year, against £292.5m in the first quarter of last year.

Mr Purcell was simply one of 10 London Chamber of Commerce mission members who abandoned the well-trodden golden corridor between Jeddah, Riyadh and Dahan, and headed off into the hinterland.

The man he met, at Burydah, 200 miles north-west of

Eiyadh, was Shaikh Salim Al-Salih Al-Mushalkh.

"It was the first time a mission had ever been there," said the mission's leader, Mr Bill Pirie, of consultants Sir Alexander Gibb.

Mr Purcell added: "I am now convinced, there are other provincial areas in Saudi Arabia I could do business in."

That is pretty much the conclusion of Mr Michael Field, author of the Comet study. He says that the provinces will be a prime area of business in the next few years.

Shaikh Al-Mushalkh spent it out in even more business-like terms. He is building a department store at Burydah, and sent the mission home with a definitive list of the goods he needs for it.

He said that if the quality and prices were satisfactory, "we would expect to place substantial orders with you".

He said that he would be interested in spare parts, agricultural equipment, building and decorating materials, furniture, electrical appliances, food, soft drinks, stationery, novelties, cosmetics, watches, tex-

tiles, clothes, tools and leather products, especially luggage.

The Comet report costs £10. A conference, jointly staged with the CBI in London, covers the same subject on June 21. For details write to Comet, 33 Bury Street, London SW1Y 6AX.

Japanese praise for Britain

The large market offered by British membership of the EEC, a high-quality labour force, good technology and the popularity of the English language are the main attractions for Japanese investors in Britain, according to a handbook on investment in this country to be published in Japan.

Compiled by representatives of the Japanese Government and private industry in London, the handbook says that Britain's reputation for strikes and poor workmanship is ill-deserved. Strikes are rare in the private sector and the quality of locally-made components has improved.

COMPANY NEWS
IN BRIEF

Derwent Stamping
Year to 26.2.83.
Pretax loss, £213,000 (£88,000 profit).
Stated earnings (loss), 5.4p (profit, 12.1p).
Turnover, £23.45m (£23.86m).
Net dividend, 5.0p (7.5p).

RHP Group
Half-year to 1.4.83.
Pretax loss, £889,000 (£80,000 profit).
Stated earnings, nil 1.9p.
Turnover, £59.19m (£55.35m).
Net interim dividend, 0.5p (2.0p).

John Carr (Doncaster)
Half-year to 31.3.83.
Pretax profit, £3,02m (£2m).
Stated earnings, 4.25p (2.92p).
Turnover, £16.23m (£11.95m).
Net interim dividend, 0.75p (0.6p).

National Commercial Banking Corp. of Australia (Figures in Australian currency).
Half-year to 31.3.83.
Total operating profit, \$75.9m (\$61.44m).
Net interim dividend, 11 cents (11 cents).

Brockhouse
Year to 31.03.83.
Pretax loss, £795,000 (£814,000 loss).
Stated earnings, (loss), 7.85p (7.58p).
Turnover, £30.38m (£30.35m).
Net dividend, nil (nil).

Allied Leasing Industries
Year to 31.12.82.
Pretax profit, £375,000 (£1.34m).
Stated earnings, 33.82p (37.61p).
Turnover, £26.13m (£25.18m).
Net dividend, 5.5p (5.5p).

Davenport Knitwear
Year to 31.12.82.
Pretax profit, £261,000 (£793,000).
Net dividend, 6.125p (5.95p), which includes dividends for 1975 and 1977.

London Sumatra Plantations
Year to 31.12.82.
Pretax profit, £5.26m (£6.88m).
Stated earnings, 23.45p (33.57p).
Turnover, £22.8m (£21.91m).
Net dividend, 8.0p (8.0p).

Philip Hill Investment Trust
Year to 31.3.83.
Pretax profit, £1.48m (£1.29m).
Stated earnings, 7.67p (7.40p).
Net dividend, 7.5p (5.55p).

THOMAS MARSHALL

(LOXLEY) P.L.C.

(Manufacturers of Carbon, Fireclay, and Heat Insulating Refractories)

Salient points from the circulated Statement of the Chairman, Mr. J. R. Gladhill, on the year ended 31st December, 1982.

* Demand in the Iron and Steel Industries fell in the later months to levels lower than in the early 1980's, and it is with great regret that I have to report that the Group incurred a first ever annual loss.

* The cost of rationalisation will continue at a heavy rate in 1983 but we have adequate resources to sustain the Group over this difficult period.

* Our calculations indicate a return to profitability during the second-half of 1983.

RESULTS IN BRIEF
Year ended 31/12/82
Turnover £15,956,728 £18,136,888
(Loss) before tax (£471,186) £84,066
Dividends paid 76,341 165,066

MARSHALL REFRACTORIES

STORRS BRIDGE WORKS, LOXLEY, SHEFFIELD

Beckhaven Brewery Group

Year to 31.3.83.
Pretax profit, £189,000 (£4,000).
Stated earnings, 9.50p (0.25p).
Turnover, £11.8m (£10.8m).
Net dividend/final nil
Share price 31p up 7p

Greenall Whitley

Half-year to 31.3.83.
Pretax profit, £8.9m (£8.4m).
Stated earnings, 5.05p (4.99p).
Turnover, £121.0m (£102m).
Net interim dividend, 1.7943p (1.708p).
Share price 126p up 2p Yield 4.2%

Young and Co's Brewery

Year to 31.3.83.
Pretax profit, £2.2m (£1.8m).
Stated earnings, 14.32p (13.9p).
Turnover, £30.6m (£27.9m).
Net dividend/final 2.5p making 4.5p (3.5p).
Share price 345 down 5p Yield 1.9%

The cluster of brewery companies

which reported figures yesterday produced impressive results, but for different reasons.

The best performance came from Mr Eric Morley's Belhaven Brewery in Scotland, but the final results were overshadowed by the news that Transi Group, which owns 19 British hotels, has bought a 12 per cent stake in the company from Mr John Berkley, an outgoing director.

Mr Morley said that the deal will provide an extra outlet for Belhaven's beers but does not rule out the prospect of a full bid by Virani. In the meantime he has ambitious plans for the

Belhaven group. Pretax profits of £183,000 against £4,000 last time helped by a strong contribution from the mainstream brewing business, where profits rose from £346,000 to £402,000.

Elsewhere, efforts to curb the group's losses on its holiday camps and hotels have been fairly successful although Mr Morley is negotiating sales in these areas to stem losses and provide funds for new investments.

At Greenall Whitley, another of the brewers to produce interim results, it was also the non-brewing businesses which caused most of the problems.

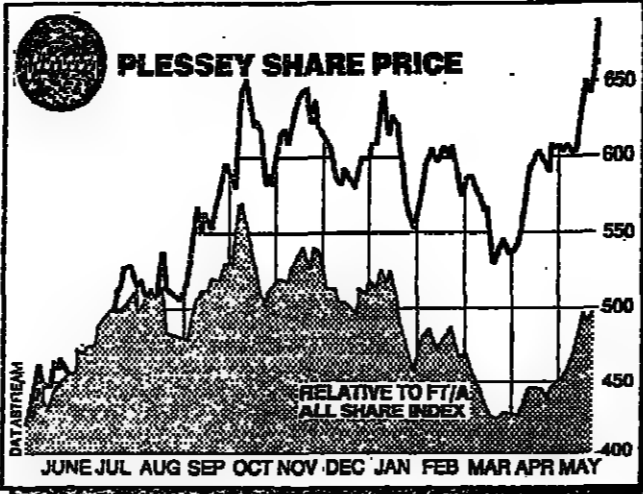
The unfortunate investment in Arrowsmith, the ex-Laker holiday business, continues to cause problems and losses increased. No breakdown was made available, but the company is confident that Arrowsmith will be trading in the black for the second half of the year.

Pretax profits at Greenall Whitley were up from £8.4m to £8.9m, on a turnover which rose from £102m to £121m. Analysts are forecasting about £20m for the full year. The Shipstone's brewery in the East Midlands again made a healthy return and the group's ancillary hotels business is also looking stronger.

At Young and Co's Brewery in London, pretax profits were up from £1.8m to £2.2m, but the improvement was largely due to property sales. Beer sales were down by 2 per cent in line with the national downturn.

INVESTORS' NOTEBOOK by Sandy McLachlan

Brewing results produce a sparkle



The groups to watch are those which have diversified successfully and those with a strong presence in the larger market which is growing rapidly. Belhaven and Davenport are the most interesting situations.

Plessey

Year to 1.4.83
Pretax profit £146.4m (£111.4m)
Stated earnings 33.9p (29.31p)
Turnover £1,074m (£963m)
Net final dividend 1.945p per 25p share (1 for 2 scrip) making 3.30267p
Share price 682p
Dividend payable 2.184

There are not many clouds on the horizon for Plessey, the

telecommunications company, after yesterday's 31 per cent jump in pretax profits.

Its confidence seems justified in the capital reconstruction proposed with a one-for-two issue, splitting the present 50p shares. The final dividend on the 25p shares will be the equivalent of 3.30267p, an increase of 15 per cent.

It has been having a difficult time in the US because of the recession. Yet Plessey expects to have around a quarter of its equity in US operations in the not too distant future against the 15 per cent committed so far.

Stromberg-Carlson Corporation, also in telecommunications, bought last October in the US, had an operating loss of £1.9m in the year but Sir John Clark, Plessey's chairman, said it showed considerable im-

provement in the last quarter. By the final quarter of the current year it should be in profit, he said.

There have apparently been no major surprises in Stromberg. Apart from the initial buy-out cost of £29.7m another £13m has been invested. The cost of the total investment with all factors discounted is put at 1.6p per share.

But there are question marks over Computer Peripherals, the US operation in the consumer sector. Sir John said: "I do not know that we have a healthy business there." It is an obvious candidate for sale unless there is consistent improvement but in the last quarter there was an upturn in the market which brought the company back into profit.

Nothing concrete has yet emerged from Plessey's talks on a link-up with Burroughs the large American computer manufacturer. Plessey's main interest is to get distribution for its telecommunications product range.

Given improvements in the US it is beginning to look as if Plessey could go well over the £170m in pretax profits next year.

Abingworth

Any investment trust coming to the market for new funds these days, has to be able to offer something different. Abingworth, which is going public via an offer for sale of 4 million shares at 300p each, appears to have it.

Abingworth was in the

business of venture capital before it became trendy. According to its directors, that is worth a fortune in contracts and investment opportunities which in turn is the difference between success and failure in venture capital.

The company's record to date is impressive. On capital of about £6m invested since 1974, Abingworth today has about 60 investments worth about £48.4m. Like most venture capital organizations, a high proportion of that value is concentrated on a very small number of highly successful investments.

Three companies, Apple Computer, Standard Microsystems and Digital Communications, are worth 54 per cent of the current portfolio while Apple itself, the outstanding success in the Abingworth stable, is worth 35 per cent.

Nevertheless, there has been only one disastrous investment since the company began - Irvine Sellers on which it lost £673,000 - while most of the rest of the portfolio has shown above average growth.

In addition, a high proportion of the unlisted investments, which account for more than half the total number but less than 20 per cent of the value of the portfolio, are in at cost and would realise a lot more in the market.

All of this helps to justify the marginal discount on net assets of just 2 per cent at which the shares are being offered. But even specialist investment trusts usually trade on much higher discounts.

Unit trusts help M & G to 72pc earnings rise

By Andrew Cornelius

The M & G Group, one of Britain's largest unit trusts, has reported a 72 per cent rise in pretax profits to £2.6m in the six months to March 31.

The higher profits are the result of an improvement in its business in Britain and the US,

M & G Group

Half-year to 31.3.83
Pretax profit £2.6m (£1.8m)
Stated earnings 16.61p (10.74p)
Net interim dividend 8p (6p)
Share price 480p up 10p
Dividend payable 1.7.83

greater activity in the unit trust business as a whole and a marked upturn in the high yielding and recovery shares in which the group specializes.

The contribution from leasing increased from £133,000 to £211,000 while dividends and interest earnings rose to £333,000.

The directors have recommended payment of an increased interim dividend of 8p (6p) and promise a final dividend of 9p.

The interim profits do not take account of the results from M & G's life assurance business which have expanded rapidly

By next year TDK should again be improving profits at a rate of 10 to 15 per cent a year.

The recently postponed Euro-bond issue will be made when the dollar market improves.

TDK is already listed outside Japan in several financial centres.

Japanese exports of video tape recorders to the European Community fell 35 per cent last month after Japan's pledge in February to limit them.

TDK tape sales wind down

TDK, the Japanese recording tape and electronic component manufacturer which gets a London listing today, expects its profits to fall this year from last year's record net profits of £131m (£77m).

The first half has been hit by lower sales of tape to original equipment manufacturers, although TDK's own brand sales have been higher than expected.

But the growth in own brand products was not enough to offset the lower sales to manufacturers, said Mr Katsuro Kamiya, TDK's executive vice president, speaking in London yesterday.

However, he expected to see a substantial improvement in the second half with reduced price competition, higher sales to manufacturers and aggressive marketing.

He said: "Therefore we expect for the whole year to see a further increase in sales although there might be some decline in earnings."

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Toys cheer up arts lossmaker

By Jeremy Warner

Behind an apparently disastrous plunge in the yearly pretax profits of Fine Art Developments from £4.4m to £1.7m lies a success story.

It is called Early Learning, a retailing chain of 22 shops selling educational toys which more than doubled its profits last year to perhaps £300,000. It is currently opening shops at the rate of one a week and is aiming to have more than 42 shops by the year end.

Fine Art Developments

Year to 31.3.83
Pretax profit £1.66m (£4.41m)
Stated earnings 2.72p (6.052p)
Turnover £21.1m (£20.19m)
Net final dividend 1.9p making 3p (same)
Share price 38p unchanged Yield 11.3%

Its success lies partly in the way Fine Art uses its network of mail order agents to tell it whether a shop will be viable in a particular area. That formula

could double the chain's profits again this year.

In the shop's traditional business of cards was up last year, but straight forward mail order was not. The company blames its performance on lack of orders for "frivolous giftware."

To halt the decline it will this year for the first time do a double mailing of catalogues to improve sales. At the same time it has closed two warehouses

Granville & Co Limited.

(Formerly M. J. H. Nightingale & Co. Limited)

27/28 Lovat Lane, London EC3R 8EB Telephone 01-621 1212

The Over-the-Counter Market

1982, £m	1981, £m	Company	Price	Chg	Open	High	Low	Close	Yield	P/E	Dividend
142	120	Am Brit Ind Ord	135	-	6.4	4.7	7.9	10.3	-	-	-
158	117	Am Brit Ind CULS	153	-	10.0	6.6	-	-	-	-	-
74	57	Alparung Group	65	+1	8.1	9.6	18.6	18.6	-	-	-
46	28	Armitage & Rhodes	28	-	4.3	15.4	3.1	5.5	-	-	-
345	197	Bardon Hill	345	-	11.4	3.3	14.5	18.3	-	-	-
150	100	CCL 11.0% Conv Pref	149	+1	15.7	10.5	-	-	-	-	-
270	210	Cudgion Group	210	-	17.6	8.4	-	-	-	-	-
86	45	Debank Services	45	-	6.0	13.3	3.0	8.6	-	-	-
97	77	Frank Horrell	96	-	1.7	9.2	10.5	11.3	-	-	-
96	75	Frank Horrell Pr Ord	94	-	1.7	9.2	10.5	11.3	-	-	-
83	61	Frederick Porter	62	-	7.1	11.3	3.9	6.2	-	-	-
55	34	George Blair	34	-	-	-	-	5.9	12.3	-	-
100	74	Ind Proc Castings	75	-	7.3	9.7	9.6	12.1	-	-	-
178	100	Jas Conv Pref	175	+1	15.7	9.0	-	-	-	-	-
150	94	Jackman Group	150	-	9.0	6.0	-	7.7	-	-	-
225	111	James Burrough	225	+2	9.6	4.3	16.4	18.3	-	-	-
360	148	Robert Jenkins	148	-	20.0	13.5	1.6	23.5	-	-	-
83	54	Scruttons "A"	67	-	3.7	8.5	8.7	10.5	-	-	-
167	110	Torday & Carlisle	112	-	11.4	10.1	5.0	8.6	-	-	-
29	21	Unilever Holdings	26	-	6.4	9.3	4.9	7.1	-	-	-
85	64	Waller Alexander	69	-	6.4	9.3	4.9	7.1	-	-	-
270	214	W. S. Yates	265	-	17.1	6.5	4.1	8.5	-	-	-

Prices now available on Frontal, page 48146

The Beauford Group

RESULTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED

31st DECEMBER	1982	1981
Group profit before tax	607,222	355,569
Tax	228,703	135,145
Profit after tax	378,519	220,424
Extraordinary item	50,800	-
Profit for year	328,519	220,424
Earnings per share	11.6p	6.8p
Total dividends per share	3.5p	2.1p

From the statement by the Chairman, Mr. G. Crawford:

The year has been a successful one with turnover increasing by 39% to a record £7.5 million. The pre-tax profit compares favourably with last year's and is all the more gratifying when one bears in mind the depressed state of the economy in general and the engineering industry in particular.

Conditions overall continue to be tough, and our expectation is of lower profits for 1983. Looking beyond the immediate future, however, I remain convinced that our company possesses expertise backed up by modern equipment on which we will be able to capitalise once the country returns to more normal trading conditions. I therefore, continue to look to the future with confidence.

THE BEAUFORD GROUP PLC

CLECKHEATON, WEST YORKSHIRE BD19 3HY

AVON RUBBER p.l.c.

The following is the text of the interim statement for the half year ended 2 April 1983 released by the Board of Avon Rubber p.l.c.

Profit before interest for the half year ended 2nd April at £2,185,000 already exceeds that for either of the two previous full years. Lower interest rates and more effective use of money have combined to keep the interest charge below that for the first half of last year, leaving the Group with a profit before tax of £728,000.

The major reduction in size of our tyre manufacturing business, announced in October last year, is now substantially complete. Despite the continuance of intense competition, the Tyre Company made a profit. The Group's recovery is expected to continue in the second half, with good performance from the other companies.

An interim dividend of 1p per share on the 6,637,500 £1 Ordinary Shares, which will amount to £66,375, will be paid on 11th July 1983 to shareholders on the register at 12 noon on 17th June 1983.

The half year dividend on the 500,000 4.5% £1 Cumulative Preference Shares will be paid at the rate of 2.45p per share on 30th June 1983 to shareholders on the register at 12 noon on 15th June 1983. The cost will be £12,250.

	Half year to 2nd April 1983	Half year to 3rd April 1982	Financial year ended 2nd October 1982
£'000			
Sales	85,330	78,005	151,180
Operating Profit before depreciation	3,406	1,815	4,513
Share of Profits/(Losses) of Associated Companies	-	(10)	148
Depreciation	3,405	1,505	4,861
Operating Profit after depreciation	1,219	1,412	2,877
Depreciation	2,188	93	1,984
Interest	1,457	1,494	3,025
Profit/(Loss) before Taxation	729	(1,401)	(1,041)
Taxation (Note 1)	40	53	215
Profit/(Loss) after Taxation	689	(1,454)	(1,256)
Minority Interests	3	(13)	(59)
Extraordinary Items (Note 2)	688	(1,441)	(1,200)
Profit/(Loss) attributable to Avon Shareholders	698	(3,376)	(5,966)
Profit/(Loss) per share	10.2p	(21.8p)	(18.5p)

Note 1 The charge for taxation arises on profits in overseas companies and Advance Corporation Tax written off.

Note 2 Extraordinary Items: Closure and disposal of Avon Bridgend Redundancy and other costs arising from reorganisation

AVON

Avon Rubber p.l.c.
Melksham, Wiltshire, SN12 6AA
Telephone (0225) 703101

APPOINTMENTS

Scottish Provident names chief

Mr Gerald H. Elliot has been named chairman of Scottish Provident in succession to Mr James A. Lumsden. Mr Elliot is chairman of Christian Salvages and of the Scottish Arts Council. Professor Ian G. Stewart of the University of Edinburgh succeeds Mr Elliot as deputy chairman.

Mr Murdoch McMaster, a director of House of Fraser, has become stores director of the group.

Mr M. Hughes is to join the board of Linread as chief executive with overall operational responsibility in Britain and overseas. Mr D. H. Probert is joining as a non-executive director. Mr A. H. Lymall remains chairman but he and Mr D. G. Lymall, who also remains on the board will relinquish their positions as joint group managing directors.

Mr Allan Hewitt, formally sales manager of Logica's automation company, Logica VTS, has been appointed managing director of Business House Systems, the software subsidiary of the Hill Samuel Group.

Mr David M. Ballough, managing director of Unigate Meat Holdings has joined the board of Unigate.

Mr Rodolfo Bogal, chief manager, Greek branches, will become regional manager (Middle East and Africa) at Midland Bank International. He is succeeded in Greece by Mr Lefteris Hiliadakis, presently manager of treasury and the Athens branch.

Mr David Vives, formerly deputy chief manager, will become chief manager of Midland's Madrid branch on July 1 in succession to Mr Jacques de Mandat-Grancey, recently named regional director for Latin America.

Mr Douglas Robson and Mr Colin J. Willard have been appointed assistant vice presidents of Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company.

Mr George Squair, deputy chairman of the Southern Electricity Board is to be Seaboard's new chairman after the retirement of Mr Robert Peddie.

At Mercantile Credit, the finance house subsidiary of Barclays Bank, Mr Brian Morris becomes executive division director. Mr Glyn Jenkins becomes finance director and executive director, accounts division. Mr Graham Truswell assumes responsibility for projects and new business services divisions and Mr Stanley Buckley takes charge of marketing division.

The Rt Hon Christopher Chataway has been made a non-executive director of a new exporting company within Plessey Telecommunications & Office Systems. Its executive directors are Mr L. W. Maclean, Mr E. L. Jones (all from Plessey Telecommunications & Office Systems) and Mr G. Badine (Plessey Mediterranean and Middle Eastern Region). The new company will be known as Plessey Telecommunications (International).

Dr J. R. McPhee, deputy managing director of the International Wool Secretariat, has succeeded Dr Hans Locher, managing director of Zellweger Uster AG, as president of the Textile Institute.

Williamsburg 4: White House aims to avoid confrontation and acrimony

America prepares for a summit without winners or losers

President Reagan had wanted this weekend's economic summit to come as close to a fire side chat as possible, but he has had to think again. Bailey Morris, in the last of our series, presents the American view.

As the final countdown approaches, US officials are almost ready to breathe a sigh of relief that the annual economic summit of western heads of state will be a low-key, even boring, event devoid of confrontation.

If all these conditions are met, the US will judge the ninth annual summit at Williamsburg, Virginia, a decided success.

Every precaution has been taken in recent weeks, to ensure that there will be no winners or losers at Williamsburg; no dramatic schemes to address the world's pressing economic problems; no replay of the public display or acrimony which erupted after last year's summit at Versailles.

"If Williamsburg goes as we expect, it will be a 'dog bites man' story, not the more dramatic 'man bites dog' story that would make good headlines," said Mr W. Allen Wallis, Undersecretary of State for Economic Affairs who is the head US planner (known in summit circles as "sheep") for the summit.

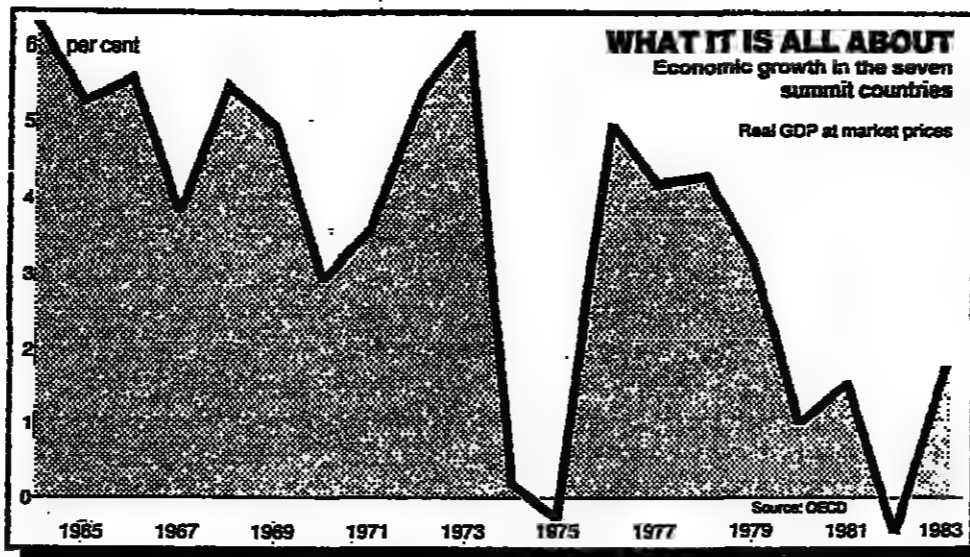
Until recently, however, when it became apparent that President Reagan's insistence on an informal, "fireside chat" approach to the summit had to be altered, officials had been expecting a bold display of political fireworks at Williamsburg.

The US notion that seven heads of state from the west's most powerful nations and the European Community could meet in one room to resolve their differences without an agenda or the prospect of a final communiqué was found wanting.

Word leaked out from the few preparatory sessions that the atmosphere among the "sheep" from the seven summit governments was not good.

The public statements of head of states reflected sharp differences over economic and trade policies. The press began to speculate there would be another confrontation over East-West trade issues and a possible fight between France and the US over exchange rates and economic policies.

Faced with a potential disaster, the US, as host country, moved belatedly to return to a



more formal process similar to those which shaped the eight previous summits.

A paper, outlining a broad basis for agreement on a variety of contentious issues including exchange rates, economic recovery, high deficits and high interest rates, protectionism, and more, was circulated to all delegations and was generally approved.

It, in effect set an agenda and narrowed differences to the point that it is possible to achieve "face-saving" results for all. Even though there will be no final communiqué, as such, there will now be a final "agreement" which is a looser form of communiqué drafted on the spot rather than months before, as has been traditional.

Disunity works only to the advantage of the East

None the less, the bureaucratic preparatory process which has become a fine diplomatic art since the first summit was held at Rambouillet in France in 1975, was finally unloosed. And just in time, according to Mr Robert Hormats, a former US state department official who is veteran of the eight previous summits.

Mr Hormats said at a recent pre-summit conference sponsored by the European Community that the "nice low-key" envisioned by President Reagan was very likely to "erupt" when the principals actually sat down at the table and began to discuss the issues.

At this summit, more than at any other, the domestic philosophies of leaders "are further apart than they have been," making spontaneous agreement on a common approach to world problems almost impossible, Mr Hormats said.

The preparatory process is, therefore, essential to summits if only to "weed out" issues which cannot be resolved and to pinpoint those where there can be agreement, he said.

It was in the interest of presenting a united western front to the rest of the world that the US reluctantly agreed to accept this advice from numerous diplomats.

This show of western solidarity among heads of state of Britain, France, Italy, West Germany, Japan, Canada, the US and the European Community has been a primary American aim from the beginning.

President Reagan has apparently adopted the view, advanced most recently by Lord Carrington, that disunity in the West, as manifested by last year's Soviet pipeline dispute, works only to the advantage of the East.

The American strategy then, as outlined in the proposed "white paper" which surfaced two weeks ago, and in official briefings, is to produce a document in which heads of state will outline their commitment to pursue anti-inflationary policies which will sustain long term recovery.

"It is important that this recovery be worldwide, that it be non-inflationary and that it be sustained. This is the bottom line and the central challenge at Williamsburg," said Mr

Donald Regan, the US Treasury Secretary.

Within this context, unemployment would also be on the agenda because without significant gains in fighting unemployment "there will be no sustained recovery," Mr Regan said.

Another primary US goal is a general commitment from the seven summit nations and the European Community to fight protectionism by pursuing specific ways to eliminate subsidies and the growing number of barriers to free trade. In addition the Third World debt crisis and the need to maintain capital flows to developing countries will be addressed.

In return for a strong show of support on these issues, the US

Doing too little is as dangerous as expecting too much

is prepared to make a few slight concessions of its own, including a recognition in the final agreement that big federal deficits and high interest rates, a condition which now exists in America, can retard the recovery.

If the French insist, the US will support a proposal that preparatory work begin on a new Bretton Woods-type conference to revise the international monetary system. On this point, the US stresses the "preparatory" aspect of agreement, noting that these sorts of conferences require three or more years to orchestrate properly.

The US will also seek a

general sort of declaration of the need to maintain unity within the alliance on political and economic relations with the Soviet bloc.

In all these areas, however, there are no great hopes that the summit will produce bold solutions to the pressing problems of the day.

Perhaps French President Francois Mitterrand summed it up when he told French reporters this week that he expects little to emerge from Williamsburg and that he could just as well stay at home.

Some high-level Reagan Administration officials said, however, that if the summit does nothing more than project a low-key level of general agreement on important issues at the same time it recognizes differences among western nations, it will have been a success.

"During these depressed times, if you can hold the system together and not let it sink under protectionism and debt, you have done something important," a White House official said.

But Mr Hormats, again speaking as a summit veteran, said there was also great danger in doing too little at the summit.

"The danger of doing too little is as dangerous as expecting too much. A summit which produces no real results and fails to address the issues becomes meaningless. It loses relevance and becomes a missed opportunity," Mr Hormats said.

President Mitterrand has said that based on the results achieved at this year's summit, he will take a decision on whether to participate in future summits, thus echoing the view of some officials that they are becoming meaningless.

But Mr Wallis, as the head US "sheep", said at a pre-summit briefing for reporters that he expected this year's conference to be more constructive because it will not attempt to "paper over differences" among heads of state.

"The pre-negotiated communiqué at Versailles which will not happen at Williamsburg. The agreement written by the 'sheep' is likely to say we've made progress in reducing our differences but some still remain in these specific areas," Mr Wallis said.

If this occurs, it is quite likely, indeed probable, that the heads of state will commission one or more studies to try and lay a foundation for resolving the differences in the future.

"That would be progress and is something summits can do," Mr Wallis said.

Industrial notebook

Quiet flows the trade deficit

The story may lack the electoral impact of a Zhovnev Letter, but one cannot help feeling that the popular press has missed an opportunity by failing to expose the great Bolshevik petrol scandal - as it will doubtless come to be called.

This is the curious but undeniable fact that, although the North Sea has made Britain self-sufficient in oil, we continue to run a hefty trade deficit with the Soviet Union - and all because our refineries insist on importing significant quantities of Russian crude oil to manufacture into petrol and other products from the British market.

Even if you do not mind running your car on Mr Andropov's petrol, President Reagan certainly does object - and whatever your views on last year's Soviet Gas pipeline furore, his case surely deserves some consideration.

The facts are not in dispute, but the figures are still striking. According to the official trade statistics, Britain had a trade deficit with the Soviet Union last year of £289m. This is the largest deficit in memory, says the Department of Trade, and probably a record.

Britain has certainly been in the red with the Soviet Union for seven of the last eight years, since North Sea oil started flowing.

Growth in crude oil imports

Far and away the single most important reason for this running deficit has been the growth in imports of Soviet crude oil and products. In money terms, these have grown from £179m in 1980 to £427m last year, when they accounted for more than two thirds of our total Russian import bill of £645m.

The first quarter figure this year is £100m, so the pace is being maintained. Our annual Russian oil import bill alone is now greater than the total value of Britain's annual exports to the Soviet Union.

Needless to say, although Britain is now the world's fifth largest producer of oil and we are exporting surplus North Sea output at a net rate of about £60,000 barrels a day, none of it is going to the Soviet Union or to Comecon countries.

According to the Petroleum Industries Association, imports of Russian crude oil jumped from 290,000 tonnes in 1980 to 1,840 million tonnes

last year, equivalent to slightly more than 2 per cent of total British oil needs.

This was, in fact, still less than was imported from the Soviet Union in the peak year of 1977, when crude and refinery feedstock imports totalled 3.3 million tonnes. Rising oil prices have magnified the value of the trade as it has built up in the last few years.

There is no secret about how or why the oil has been reaching Britain: it is our old friend market forces. The Soviet Union is the world's largest oil producer, and despite having to supply the needs of most of Eastern Europe, it has regularly managed to squeeze about 10 per cent of its annual production out of the bescorching hands of its consumers and onto the world market, where it can earn badly needed dollars.

Russians are now competitive traders

Total oil exports have edged up by a third in the last three years, much to the discomfort of Opec, among others.

As with their dealings in gold, diamonds and hard currency, the Russians have become keen and highly competitive traders of oil. Much of their oil is sold at spot-related rather than official prices, which recently has meant it has been available relatively cheaply.

With their counterparts in several European countries, Britain's now much more market-conscious refineries have been snapping it up to blend with their North Sea oil, which is how it ends up in motorists' petrol tanks. Britain is however the only oil producing nation that imports oil from behind the Iron Curtain.

So free trade rules. But does it really mean the end of common sense? As Williamsburg this weekend will show, Europeans are distinctly dubious of the wisdom of Mr Reagan's desire to freeze East-West trade for wider political ends. It is a complex, global argument nevertheless, allowing the Russians to get away with the equivalent of selling sand to Saudi Arabia without any appreciable return will surely strike the man in the Ford Cortina as having little or no logic - and who can say he is wrong?

Jonathan Davis

A broking first for women's bank

New York (NYT) - In a new twist in the growing relationships between banks and discount brokerage firms, Muriel Siebert & Co has opened a branch in the First Women's Bank, the first time a discount brokerage firm has opened a branch in a commercial bank.

Miss Muriel Siebert, the

former New York State banking superintendent, said that First Women's would get a share of the commissions generated by sales and purchases of stock.

Other banks have recently established ties with discount brokerage firms, but in these arrangements the banks' personnel take the orders and

execute them through the affiliated brokerage firm.

Miss Siebert, who was the first woman to become a member of the New York Stock Exchange, said that in contrast to most other bank-broker relationships, customers of the brokerage branch would not be required to open an account at the bank.

PRIVATE PATIENTS PLAN 1982 RESULTS

"The 1982 experience of PPP is of very substantial growth."

Extracts from the 1982 report and accounts.

It is with renewed pride and encouragement that I report on the PPP group's results for 1982: pride in reviewing the development begun over forty years ago by the founders of our organisation; encouragement from the quickening interest in private health care and medical insurance shown by the government and others, particularly by our 80,000 new subscribers.

Membership.
The subscriber population grew by a net 41,000 (12%) to 394,000.

Financial Strength.
We achieved sizeable additions to the numbers of subscribers, despite maintaining our policy of closely reflecting the rising costs of treatment in our subscription levels. As a non-profit-making company, limited by guarantee, we must sustain our financial strength through self-financing. It is our aim, however, to avoid sudden and substantial changes in our rates of subscription, while necessarily aiming at full cost recovery, taking one year with another. In addition, we aim to gain financial strength and flexibility by earning a significant contribution from investment funds, which at the end of 1982 amounted to £72m at market value.

Our success in these financial aims is shown by the following: subscription income in 1982 grew by £18m (34%) to £70m - a record level; income from subscriptions virtually broke even with the expenditure on meeting subscribers' claims plus administrative costs; net income from investments and realised capital gains was £4.2m, the highest so far achieved in any year; the group's reserves at market value rose by 43% to £42.7m.

Other Developments.
One means of strengthening our organisation is to diversify and we are considering how, in the case of the PPP group, we can learn from our three recent ventures, viz. our association with the London Diagnostic and Imaging Centre, our ownership of the PPP Medical Centre and the formation of Private Patients Plan Limited in Hong Kong. During 1982, the throughput of clients at the two Centres developed encouragingly and a good foothold was established in the fast-growing Hong Kong market, which we entered in April 1982.

We look forward to securing a contribution to our overhead costs from such ventures. They also allow us to extend the PPP service to existing and additional subscribers and indeed, in the two Centres, to people who need not be medical insurance subscribers at all.

Care for the Elderly.
As has been emphasised elsewhere, some of our subscribers have had that service from us for forty years and we are proud to know that they continue to look to PPP for help in time of need. Amongst our membership, we have 60,000 aged 65 or more but, of that striking total, nearly 1,000 are aged 85 or more. We even have 37 subscribers aged over 95. Critics of the private sector, ignoring such facts and that 20,000 elderly people daily receive care in private nursing homes, often accuse us of disregard for the elderly. Many people think it wrong that someone over the age of 64 cannot enrol afresh for medical insurance. Now we at PPP have decided to meet the demand for a scheme that can be afforded by many of the people who have retired from employment and it will be open to anyone up to the age of 74 to join. This will once again be a 'first' for PPP, since no other company has a scheme designed especially for this hitherto neglected part of the community.



J.F. Phillips C.B.E., LL.M., Q.C.
Chairman.

Private Patients Plan
The Provident Association for Medical Care Limited.
Tunbridge Wells, Kent TN1 2PL (0892) 40111.

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Issued at
23rd May, 1983
109,417,037

TDK Corporation ("TDK") is the largest manufacturer in the world of magnetic recording tapes and ferrite products and a major manufacturer of coil and ceramic electronic components. TDK's products are used extensively in consumer goods such as video tape recorders, audio equipment and televisions, as well as in office automation and telecommunications equipment and many industrial applications.

In the year ended 30th November, 1982 TDK's consolidated net sales and net earnings amounted to ¥304,490 million (\$1,268.7 million) and ¥29,213 million (\$121.7 million) respectively. TDK has approximately 15,000 employees and has manufacturing operations in Japan and in five other countries.

The Council of the Stock Exchange has admitted to the Official List all the 109,417,037 Shares of Common Stock in issue.

Particulars relating to TDK are available in the Extel Statistical Service and copies of such particulars may be obtained during usual business hours on any weekday (Saturdays excepted) up to and including 17th June, 1983 from:

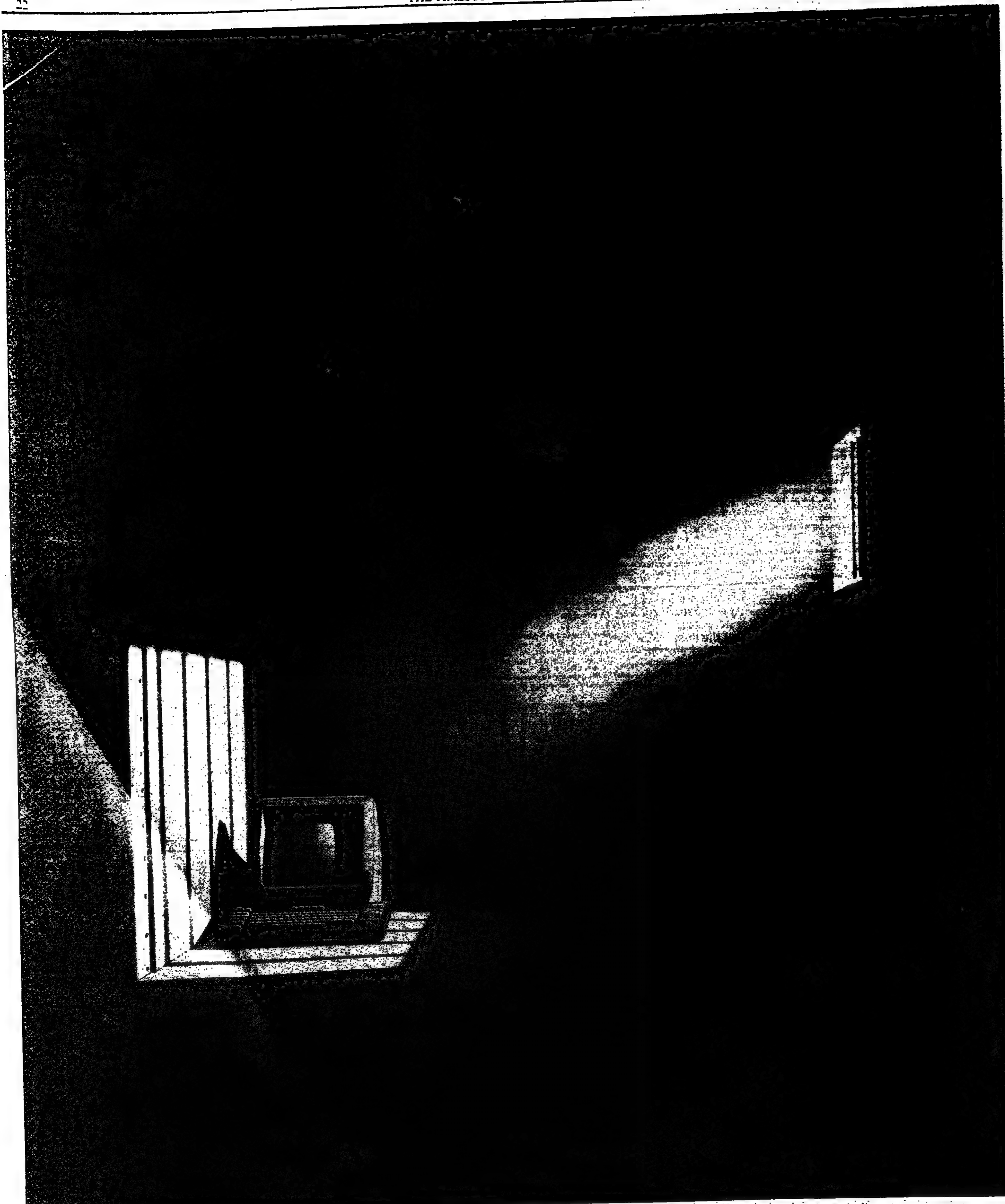
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It's criminal what some people do to word processors.

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FOOTBALL: THE QUIET SOLOIST WHO ORCHESTRATED VICTORY OVER THE VIRTUOSI OF JUVENTUS

Magath shows what the world is missing

Athens (Reuters) - When the jeweller gets round to engraving the European Cup he could do worse than inscribe it: "1983 - Hamburg (and Felix Magath)". Magath, aged 29, joined the competition's list of all-time greats at the Olympic Stadium here on Wednesday with a virtuoso performance which left Juventus, of Italy, looking strictly second fiddle.

Hamburg's 1-0 victory, which took the cup back to West Germany for the first time since Bayern Munich completed their three triumphs in 1976, was due almost entirely to Magath - and not just for his eighth-minute cup-winning goal. His was a spellbinding display highlighted by a 25-yard left-foot shot. The ball dipped, spun, swerved and did everything but whistle "Zorba the Greek" on its way to the back of the net, leaving Dino Zoff in goal mesmerized.

Magath has every reason to look back on his night's work with the utmost satisfaction. For sitting among the 75,000 spectators was Jupp Derwall, the West German national team manager, who chose to ignore Magath's rare midfield artistry during the World Cup in Spain last summer.

Many still feel that if Magath had given a prolonged run in Spain instead of one appearance on the left wing West Germany

may not have gone down 3-1 to Italy in the final. A thoughtful and quiet man, Magath quit the international scene after the World Cup. Although Derwall offered him the chance of adding to his collection of 24 caps, Hamburg's chief architect refused to go back on his decision.

That is a pity for West Germany and world football. For Magath totally eclipsed the highly paid stars of Juventus and looked the natural successor to Overath and Netzer, West Germany's previous midfield orchestrators.

Although it was the sixth successive time the European Cup had been decided by one goal Wednesday's match was a big improvement on recent years.

The Hamburg coach, Ernst Happel, came up with the right tactics, pushing his full backs, Kaltz and Wehmeyer, into the Juventus half of the field and denying the captain of France, Platini, the room to weave his usual magic.

The defender, Jakobs, was another hero, snuffing out the threat of Rossi, who was eventually substituted by Maroccino in the fifty-fifth minute. Juventus never recovered from Magath's early strike and seldom threatened Stein in the Hamburg goal.



"Felix Magath" cup temporarily in the possession of Hrubesch (left) and Jacobs

Joy, Hamburgers and champagne

Hamburg (Reuters) - Hamburg flew home to an exuberant welcome yesterday following their 1-0 victory over Juventus of Italy in the European Cup final in Athens on Wednesday night. A crowd of about 5,000 supporters waving the club's blue-and-white flags and soundings horns, crowded the observation terraces and cheered wildly as the captain, Horst Hrubesch, emerged from the plane holding aloft the trophy. The mayor of Hamburg, Klaus von Dohnanyi, presented the team with a mugshot of champagne.

The celebrations of the West German press were unbridled. "Hrubesch - we've got the cup! Football friends in Germany, let's celebrate! Hamburg has won a memorable victory!" was the banner headline carried by the popular daily *Bild* throughout yesterday's front page.

Some commentators saw Hamburg's victory, the first by a German team since Bayern Munich's third consecutive win in 1976, as a belated revenge for the national team's 3-1 defeat by Italy in last summer's world cup final.

But most stressed that Juventus

was not enough to guarantee success against superior teamwork and the individual commitment of the Hamburg players. "A compact team conquered a group of arrogant millionaires, thanks to a goal by Magath," read the headline in conservative *Die Welt*, which added: "The millionaire stars of Turin were dumfounded by the perfect play of their opponents."

Magath's display of tight control play and forceful shooting, exemplified in his winning goal from the edge of the area in the sixth minute, was hailed as the game's deciding factor.

"To call Magath's display 'super' is understating it a little," was one paper's verdict. It added that the performance of the team's normally unsung heroes, Wehmeyer and Groh, played a key part in the win.

Hamburg's Danish international forward, Lars Bastrop, who sustained a double jaw fracture in a tackle by Claudio Gentile, was due to report to hospital yesterday. The Hamburg manager, Gunter Netzer, said: "I've never seen such a deliberate attack on a football field."

From riches to ruins in Athens

Athens (Agencies) - Not surprisingly, after the defeat of Juventus in the European Cup final here on Wednesday evening, it seems likely that the Italian champions will have to rebuild their team if they are to achieve their ambition of winning the trophy. Having spent the best part of £4m on Paolo Rossi, Michel Platini and Zbigniew Boniek, the only thing the Italians have proved is that money cannot always buy success.

The President of the Italian Football Federation called Juventus' performance "The worst performance by any Italian team in a European final", and the Juventus manager, Giovanni Trapattoni, quickly agreed. Trapattoni, who collected two European Cup-Winners' up medals with AC Milan in the 1960s, now looks certain to rip up his team sheet. But he may have to be quick about it since he himself could well be replaced.

Betega was Juventus' best player until he tired in the second half, but he has played his last game for Juventus. He is moving to Toronto Blizzard and others who may leave the Stadio Comunale include Rossi and Boniek.

It has been an open secret in the Juventus headquarters this week that they would not stand in Rossi's way if he wanted a move. Rossi floated on the periphery of the action in the final and Boniek, too,

was but a shadow of the player who excited in Spain. Boniek was the dominant player at Widzew Lodz, but at Juventus he is just one of a number of world-class players and he has never really settled in. Perhaps his best game was against Aston Villa, at Villa Park, in the quarter-final.

Juventus' veteran goalkeeper, Dino Zoff, who is now 41, may also be missing next season. There was talk before the final that Juventus had made an offer for Zoff's international understudy, Ivano Vordon, of Internazionale. Immediately, the word went round that Zoff would continue for one more season. But on Wednesday's night's display, it is time he quit.

Such is the pressure on Trapattoni that this season must be considered a failure. Juventus have surrendered the League championship to Roma and meet the same club again in the quarter-finals of the Italian cup.

Should Juventus lose, they will then have to be content with a place in next year's UEFA cup, a poor reward for a club which has set its heart on becoming champions of Europe.

ROME: Press reaction to Juventus' defeat ranged from the muted, predictably, optimistic and the hysterical. The *Corriere dello Sport*, which manages to devote at least six pages to soccer news seven

days a week for most of the year, was "unrestrained. 'Juve betrayed us', blared the headline, introducing six pages just on the final. The caption next to a photo of Hamburg's goal asked the Juventus goalkeeper: "Zoff, what did you do?"

La Repubblica was more neutral: "The great dream of Juventus crumbled at Athens." In two pages of comment, the paper admitted that Hamburg were the best team, but criticised the referee for several decisions.

In Juventus' home town of Turin, *La Stampa*, a paper closely associated with Gianni Agnelli, Juventus' patron and head of the car manufacturers Fiat, reported the defeat in neutral terms, but again had to concede that Hamburg had played better.

The Roma daily, *Il Messaggero*, which naturally tends to support Juventus' rivals, Roma, could hardly conceal its pique. Nevertheless, it was generous to Juventus in front-page comment which appeared under the headline "Juventus dream up in smoke."

The Turin-based *Tuttosport* said that, for Juventus, the match was a "Greek tragedy" and the *Corriere dello Sport* growled: "The cup is cursed." The player most criticised was Juventus' World Cup hero, Rossi, who was - humiliatingly - substituted in the second half.

World Cup draw in March

Zurich (Reuters) - The draw for the 1986 World Cup qualifying competition has been motivatedly set for March next year, the International Football Federation (FIFA) said yesterday. FIFA's general secretary, Joseph Blatter, said this would enable matches to start after the final of the European Championship in Paris on June 27.

Mr Blatter said he expected FIFA to continue their practice of grouping countries on the strength of their international performances, in Europe's case performance in the European Championship providing a guide. He added that the 1986 World Cup organizing committee would meet for the first time in Mexico City on June 17. Mexico was awarded the 1986 finals at a FIFA executive committee meeting in Stockholm last Friday.

Mr Blatter ruled out any early meeting with the International Olympic Committee (IOC) to continue the stalled talks on player eligibility for next year's Olympic finals.

TAMPA (Reuters) - Manchester City beat Tampa Bay Rowdies 1-0 in the opening game of the four-team Sunshine International tournament. Tostant scored in the thirty-third minute for City, who are returning to the second division after an absence of 17 years.

Leicester City's defender, John O'Neill, is almost certain to miss tomorrow's British Championship match against England at Windsor Park, Belfast, with strained right ankle ligaments. He twisted the ankle in the scoreless draw with Scotland at Hampden Park on Tuesday.

Scot signs for Chelsea

Joe McLaughlin, the Morton centre half, has been sold to Chelsea for £30,000. He leaves Cappitown Park having made more than 200 appearances in the league and 12 for the Scotland under-21 side. Joining him at Chelsea will be Clyde's Scotland youth international, Pat Nevin. Eddie Niedzwiecki, the Wrexham goalkeeper, has also been signed by the London club, for £25,000.

Malcolm Allison, the Middle-borough manager, wants to sign the Chelsea forward, Bryan Robson. Allison, who has transferred Shearer and Harkin, said: "Robson could do an excellent short-term job for us and be a big influence on our young players."

Steve Jacobs, of Coventry City, yesterday became the fifth player to reject the City's new contract terms. The manager, Bobby Gould, confirmed he had received a written rejection from Jacobs.

CYCLING

A day for British riders to forget

By John Wilcockson

British riders will remember the fourth day of the Milk Race as a difficult one that they will be glad to have behind them. It began with a testing 88 miles of racing through the narrow lanes of Essex and Suffolk, a stage won delightfully by Denis Palazzi, of France, and ended last night with 20 laps around a closed one-mile circuit in the streets of Ipswich.

Things looked black for the British professionals in the afternoon, when Palazzi, a former from the Pyrenees, and Kevoslav Palov, a Czechoslovakian student, went through Sudbury, Gainsborough's birthplace, with a lead of more than four minutes. The two riders had been out in the wind for 40 miles after getting together at Boreham, 28 miles from the start in Harlow.

Just 20 miles remained, and the Czechoslovakian team was performing a successful blocking operation, hampering the intermittent chasing efforts of the two overall leading teams. West Germany and the British professionals, Palov, who is lying second in the climbers competition, was the leader on the road at this point, only two minutes behind the overnight leader, Peter Becker, from West Berlin.

The professionals, with Wednesday's winner Phil Barton, popularly set about reducing the deficit, because the German amateurs did not seem up to the task. The gap was cut to 2 mins 30 sec with five miles remaining, when the professionals, team leader, Tony Doyle, received a puncture. Three of his colleagues waited to pace him back, leaving Sean Yates to lead out Sid Barras for the eventual sprint for third place and its time bonus of 10 seconds.

Palazzi, easily outpaced the Czechoslovakian to win the stage, but only one minute later made other 60 riders arrive. Just back to the main bunch just before the finish, and demonstrated his great strength by working his way through to take fourth place in the sprint (sixth on the stage).

This sprint was won significantly by Malcolm Elliott of Great Britain, Amateurs, who seems to have found the confidence that makes him a potential winner of this magnificent Milk Race. Elliott pipped the year-old Barras - "I definitely haven't got the speed I lost in the last year," he said - and Becker, who thus retained his yellow jersey.

Not so fortunate were Mark Bell, the former British amateur champion, and Jean-Luc Morel, of France, who were both brought down on the last corner, when a Polish rider fell.

RESULTS: Stage 4A, Harlow to Ipswich. 1. D Palazzi (Fr), 2. Sean Yates (GB), 3. M Elliott (GB), 4. S Barras (Fr), 5. P Becker (West Berlin), 6. J Morel (Fr), 7. M Bell (Pol), 8. J Bell (Fr), 9. W Kevoslav (Czech), 10. M Palov (Czech), 11. S Yates (GB), 12. J Doyle (GB), 13. S Barras (Fr), 14. S Barras (Fr), 15. S Barras (Fr), 16. S Barras (Fr), 17. S Barras (Fr), 18. S Barras (Fr), 19. S Barras (Fr), 20. S Barras (Fr).

OVERALL: 1. Becker, 15th 27min 08sec; 2. Palazzi, 1st 27min 08sec; 3. Yates, 15th 27min 15sec; 4. Yates, 15th 27min 15sec; 5. S Barras (Fr), 15th 27min 15sec; 6. S Barras (Fr), 15th 27min 15sec; 7. S Barras (Fr), 15th 27min 15sec; 8. S Barras (Fr), 15th 27min 15sec; 9. S Barras (Fr), 15th 27min 15sec; 10. S Barras (Fr), 15th 27min 15sec; 11. S Barras (Fr), 15th 27min 15sec; 12. S Barras (Fr), 15th 27min 15sec; 13. S Barras (Fr), 15th 27min 15sec; 14. S Barras (Fr), 15th 27min 15sec; 15. S Barras (Fr), 15th 27min 15sec; 16. S Barras (Fr), 15th 27min 15sec; 17. S Barras (Fr), 15th 27min 15sec; 18. S Barras (Fr), 15th 27min 15sec; 19. S Barras (Fr), 15th 27min 15sec; 20. S Barras (Fr), 15th 27min 15sec.

GOLF

Challenge to Faldo

By Mitchell Platt

Nick Faldo attempts to win a record fourth tournament in succession in the £90,000 Sun Alliance PGA championship, which starts at Royal St. George's today. Faldo, who has won the French Open, the Martini international and the Car Care Plan international during the last three weeks, is also chasing his fourth PGA title, having won in 1978, 1980 and 1981.

Founded in 1887, the Royal St. George club is steeped in tradition and recognized as a golfing haven. As Bernard Darwin once wrote, it is "as nearly my idea of heaven as it is to be attained on any earthly links." It was at Royal St. George's that J. H. Taylor, in 1894, won the first Open championship to be held outside Scotland. His aggregate was 326. It can be stated with some confidence that the winner this week will require to score closer to the 276, four under par, than the Bill Rogers posted to win the Open in 1981.

In his current form, Faldo must feel confident of accumulation to right figures. He is 31 under par for the tournament rounds he has completed since returning from the United States. He will, however, be

compelled to play a different game since a strong northerly wind has dried the course and the forecasters say that the weather will remain settled but windy in this corner of Kent. So the "bump-and-run" shot will be vital, and even Faldo will be surprised when his tee shot in the short third in the pro-am yesterday bounced 10 feet into the air.

The opposition to Faldo will include the Australian, Greg Norman, who three weeks ago today underwent a cartilage operation. Norman entered hospital early in the morning and he emerged on crutches later that same day. It is not so long ago that a cartilage operation would have removed a minimum of three months from a sportsman's career. Now, with laser surgery, Norman is back on the fairways without a scar to show, although his stamina will be severely tested.

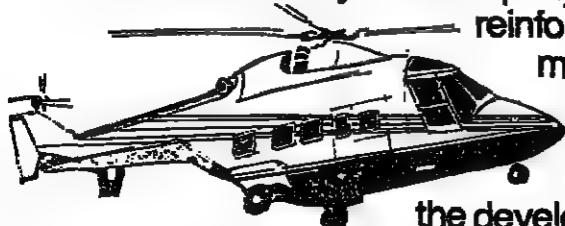
Severnae Ballastinos, Sandy Lyle and Bernhard Langer, who was runner-up to Rogers in 1981, also compete in what promises to be an enthralling bank holiday weekend for golf spectators.

More golf, page 24

Westland - technology working.

Westland - technology working to meet the competitive challenges of the world's markets - markets that are becoming progressively more difficult. The Westland response is to make major investment in new product developments.

Westland 30 - Britain's new award-winning civil and military transport helicopter, already in service with British Airways and Airspur of Los Angeles. Westland 30 was financed by the Company and has now been reinforced by H.M. Government who, accepting its competitive strength, have provided further investment to support the development of derivatives.

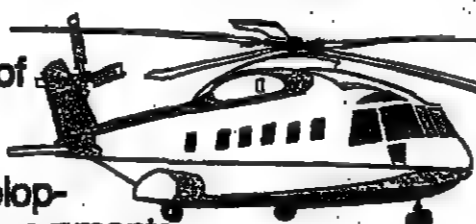


Lynx 3 - The newest and most advanced development of the Team Lynx range of military helicopters. A high technology battlefield helicopter with day or night all weather capability.



EH 101 - The product of a collaborative venture between Westland and Agusta of Italy. Full development approval by the governments of the U.K. and Italy is expected during 1983 for this anti-submarine, tactical utility and civil helicopter with a world market potential approaching 1,000 helicopters. Development of EH 101 will be funded jointly by industry and government in Britain and Italy.

AP 188 - The world's first diesel-powered amphibious hovercraft with a 100 seat civil capacity and high suitability for numerous military roles. Now in passenger service with Hovertravel in U.K., this cost-effective and low noise hovercraft capitalises on Westland advanced skirt technology and is already the subject of worldwide interest.



Composite blades - A major advance in the development of helicopter technology. Composite rotor blades will directly replace metal blades, have a much longer life and considerably reduce maintenance and operating costs. The initial production is for the Westland Sea King but the new blades are applicable to the Sea King range of helicopters which are in worldwide service from several manufacturers. Westland Aerospace Division is responsible for composite blades business, one of a wide range of products developed from the Westland technology base.



Westland

Yeovil, England.

Westland Review 82 illustrates technology working across the full range of our activities; if you would like a copy please write to the company.

Westland plc Westland Helicopters, British Hovercraft, Normair-Garrett and the Westland Technologies Division, comprising Westland Engineers, FPT Industries, Saunders-Roe Developments, Helicopter Services, Westland EMG and Westland-Sitec, E.H. Industries (jointly with Agusta of Italy)

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AGENTS

AT YOUR NEWSAGENTS

Holborn lures firms from the City

and on behalf of the undermentioned shareholders whose whereabouts the Company by exercise of reasonable diligence has not been able to discover for a period of not less than six (6) years the shares registered in their respective names.

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For next week, this column will appear on Thursday instead of the usual Friday.

1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 26

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Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Daville

BBC 1	TV-am	BBC 2	CHANNEL 4	Radio 4	Radio 3	Radio 2	Radio 1
<p>6.00 Cee-fax AM. News, sport, weather, and traffic information that is available to everybody.</p> <p>6.30 Breakfast Time. Today's schedule includes sport at 6.42, 7.18 and 7.45; Keep Fit (between 6.45 and 7.00); Horoscope (between 6.50 and 6.55) and the food and cookery spot (6.55-7.00).</p> <p>8.05 Election Call. The number to dial is 01-480 4411. The politician you can speak to is Alan Bell of the SDP-Liberal Alliance (also on Radio 4). Closes down at 10.00.</p> <p>10.15 For Schools. Colleges: Home Economics; 10.40 Mind: Strachan (the weather); 11.00 Capricorn Game (part 5); 11.40 Hymn of Praise; 11.45 Life and Social Skills; 12.05 Let's Go. Closes down at 10.00.</p> <p>12.15 International Golf. Live coverage of the Sun Alliance PGA Championship from Royal St George's (more at 1.05 and 2.55, and over on BBC 2 at 11.25, 1.45, 3.55 and tonight at 11.25).</p> <p>12.30 News After Noon; 1.02 Financial Report. And sub-sequent news.</p> <p>1.05 International Golf. More from Royal St George's; 1.45 Postman Pat; 2.02 For Schools. Colleges: The Fort George Volunteers and, at 2.55, Life in Ghana.</p> <p>2.55 International Golf. More play from Royal St George's.</p> <p>3.55 Play School. Peggy Blakely's story Oscar on the Moon; 4.20 The New Schmoos cartoon; 4.40 Mike 'Em Laugh! The first of his Hollywood comedies of 'Lupino Lane'.</p> <p>5.00 Newsround. Eddies with John Craven and Paul McDowell; 5.10 Hunter's Gold. Episode two of this drama series set in the New Zealand goldfields in the last century.</p> <p>5.40 News with Jan. Learning; 6.00 South East at Six; 6.22 Nationwide including Sportsworld; at 6.45.</p> <p>7.00 The Good Life. Drama action is called for by the Goods (Richard Briers, Felicity Kendal) when their crops are threatened by marauders (r).</p> <p>7.30 Odd One Out. The Paul Daniels show/picture/music competition. There are five new contestants tonight, challenging last week's champion.</p> <p>8.00 The Time of Your Life. Dame Vera Lynn looks back to November 9, 1941, and to the first broadcast of her BBC radio programme Sincerely Vera. Also playing: Howard Thomas (her producer), comedienne Florence Desmond, and Dame Vera's husband, Harry Lewis. Marguerite Paton demonstrates (as she did back in 1941) how to make the most of a bit of carrot and we hear about the man whose life was saved by his pay book.</p> <p>8.30 Are You Being Served? The case of Mrs Stoccombe's lost cat. With Mollie Sugden and John Inman.</p> <p>9.00 Party Election Broadcasts by the Labour Party.</p> <p>9.10 News with Michael Barker. Plus Campaign Report.</p> <p>9.30 Cagney and Lacey. A girl is raped and the male detectives are not very sympathetic when they hear how the girl met the attacker. They see the woman's complaint as revenge for some slight she may have received.</p> <p>10.40 A Family Band. The Owens from North Wales, the Norrises from Worcester - and Roy Castle.</p> <p>11.15 Film: Watermelon Man (1970). Offbeat comedy about a white racist businessman who suddenly becomes a black man. He has some hard lessons to learn as a result. With Geoffrey Cambridge. Directed by Melvin Van Peebles. Ends at 12.55.</p>	<p>6.25 Good Morning Britain. Today's top-up includes news at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30; Consumers' Guide at 6.35 (with Lynn Faulds Wood); Sport at 6.45 and 7.45; Morning papers at 7.05; Competition at 7.25 and 8.25; Robert's election special at 7.30; Pop Video at 7.50; Guest celebrity at 8.05; Television spot at 8.35; and Feature of the Day at 9.05. Closes down at 9.25.</p> <p>ITV/LONDON</p> <p>6.30 For Schools. Man and energy; 6.55 On the Ground; 10.15 Film about waste; 10.35 The French Programme; 10.58 Antennae; 11.15 A Visit to the seaside; 11.55 Farming museum; 11.44 The Sea. With Derek Griffiths.</p> <p>12.00 News; 1.20 Thames area news; 1.30 About Britain: Walker in the Wind. John Walker's speciality is putting things on toasts. He has been doing it for 17 years (r).</p> <p>2.00 A Place in the Sun. The Sticks singer Sandra Shaw (Puppet on a String, etc) who has made a new album. She discusses the changes in her life during the years between the Sticks and now.</p> <p>2.30 Film: All for Mary (1956). A Swiss hotel porter's daughter, who has three admirers. Two are written by messes. With Nigel Patrick, David Tomlinson.</p> <p>4.00 Children's ITV: Rainbow (r); 4.20 Dangerous. Episode 5 of the British Number One; 4.25 Antenna in Action. Only a Drop to Drink. Characters who can survive on a very small liquid intake; 4.55 Freetime. Swindon schoolchildren on a European cruise (first of five films). We also hear a Glasgow schoolboy's version of how life on Earth began.</p> <p>5.15 Mike 'Em Laugh! Testing time for new laughter-makers Peter Wallis, Peter Piper and Larry Larkin.</p> <p>5.45 News; 6.00 The Six o'Clock Show. News of the lighter sort. With Michael Aspel and Janet Street-Porter.</p> <p>7.00 Family Fortunes. The Davieses from Reading versus Snaps from County Down. The MC is Bob Monkhouse.</p> <p>7.30 Hallelujah! Salvation Army comedy series, starring Thora Hird who tonight launches her senior citizen's luncheon club. Also starring Patsy Rowlands and Rosemond Greenwood.</p> <p>8.00 James Bond. The First 21 Years. A celebration in honour of 007's coming of age. With tributes from VIPs such as President Reagan, Alexander Cooke, Muhammad Ali, Bob Hope, Lord Uchida, Frank Sinatra, Gregory Peck, Barbara Alexander, General Alexander Haig and Dennis Hopper. Plus highlights from all the Bond films to date, and what's called 'a special anniversary' from the present Bond, Roger Moore (see Choice).</p> <p>9.30 Party Election Broadcasts by the Labour Party.</p> <p>9.10 News with Michael Barker. Plus Campaign Report.</p> <p>9.30 Cagney and Lacey. A girl is raped and the male detectives are not very sympathetic when they hear how the girl met the attacker. They see the woman's complaint as revenge for some slight she may have received.</p> <p>10.40 A Family Band. The Owens from North Wales, the Norrises from Worcester - and Roy Castle.</p> <p>11.15 Film: Watermelon Man (1970). Offbeat comedy about a white racist businessman who suddenly becomes a black man. He has some hard lessons to learn as a result. With Geoffrey Cambridge. Directed by Melvin Van Peebles. Ends at 12.55.</p>	<p>6.05 Open University (until 8.10) Maths Methods; 8.30 Minerals; 8.55 Quantum Mechanics; 9.20 Quantum Wave Equation; 9.45 Evolution.</p> <p>11.00 Play School same as BBC1, 3.55pm.</p> <p>11.25 International Golf. The Sun Alliance PGA Championship from Royal St George's (more at 1.05 and 2.55, and over on BBC 2 at 11.25, 1.45 and 3.55).</p> <p>5.10 Master Jefferies and Society. An Open University film; 5.35 Weekend Outlook. What is in store for Open University students.</p> <p>5.40 Film: The Falcon in Hollywood (1944). The Falcon (Tom Connelley) visits the birthplace of a movie star and is involved in a murder mystery. With Barbara Hale.</p> <p>6.45 Doctor Jefferies' Indian Country. Razzle Dazzle. Final film in this series (r); 7.10 News with sub-titles.</p> <p>7.25 Summer Exhibitions. On the eve of the opening of the 21st exhibition at the Royal Academy, Chris Kelly gets an advance look at some of the exhibits. He talks to (among others) Sir Hugh Casson, the RA president.</p> <p>7.55 Odd One Out. A 7-panel panel consisting of Paul Gambaccini, Louis Mahoney and Miriam Margulies discusses Africa (TV). Eboni (BBC2) and Entertainment USA. Plus interview with Walter Cronkite.</p> <p>8.35 Gardeners' World. How to use bedding plants to create the effect of a cottage garden; and the way to grow some unusual vegetables. Also, some useful advice about growing courgettes. Tonight's edition comes from Burslem, it features Geoff Hamilton, Mary Spiller and Joy Larkcom.</p> <p>9.00 Entertainment USA. Jonathan King reports on the entertainment scene in Chicago. He meets Bryan Ferry who is at present on tour in the United States, and there is a feature on American television, with comments from Michael Grade, who was formerly the head of LWT and is now an executive in Hollywood.</p> <p>9.30 Belles. David Clough's drama about two Irish women, one a night club singer, the other a social worker, who meet on the South Coast, stars Marilyn Hestford and Robert Garry. Their relationship is about to undergo a transformation. With Jack Watling as the nightclub manager and David Calder as the troupe company.</p> <p>10.25 Newsnight. All the latest general election news is given in 15 minutes.</p> <p>11.25 International Golf. Highlights of the day's play in the Sun Alliance PGA Championship from Royal St George's.</p> <p>12.00 The Old Grey Whistle Test. The studio guests tonight are the Burytons and The Waterboys. Ends at 12.45am.</p>	<p>6.00 Countdown. Words and numbers game, conducted by Richard Whitley. The referee is Gyles Brandreth.</p> <p>5.30 Election 500. Another programme in the series during which 500 representatives vote from the North-West discuss general election issues with experts. In the chair: Gus Macdonald. In the second half of the programme (at 11.15 tonight) the voters find out where the main political parties stand on the chosen issues.</p> <p>5.30 Switch. Pop music show, introduced by Yvonne French and Graham Fletcher-Cook. To each performer takes part, as well as newsmen. There is a regular video spot.</p> <p>7.00 Channel Four News. Includes Campaign Notebook.</p> <p>7.30 The Friday Alternative. The week's news as seen through the eyes of some 250 viewers around the country, supported by a team of independent journalists. Tonight's edition concentrates on the role of the family in the Britain of 1983 and examines what the major political parties will do for the family if they win the general election.</p> <p>8.00 What a Picture. Continuing his hints for photographers, designers and otherwise, John Hedgecock demonstrates the art of bringing fantasy, imagination and wit to bear on the hobby of taking pictures.</p> <p>8.30 Jack London's Tales of the Klondike. The Race for No One. Orson Welles narrates this story of two partners (David Ferry, Bob Windsor) involved in a race to strike claim on a million-dollar gold find that, by a legal quirk, has been declared void. Filmed in Canada.</p> <p>9.30 Capetick Capetick. The comedian spends a day in Whitby, with Beverly Leitchwood.</p> <p>10.00 Cheers. Comedy series set in a saloon bar. We learn why Diane, who is totally opposed to such things as beauty contests, changes her mind when Sam enters her for the Miss Boston Barmal Contest.</p> <p>10.30 Party Political Broadcasts by the Labour Party.</p> <p>10.40 Kill or Cure? The programme fastens on one drug, the anti-allergy phenylbutazone (more commonly known as "bute"), as it investigates the effectiveness of the Committee on Safety of Medicines and its American equivalent.</p> <p>11.25 Election 500: see entry for 5.30.</p> <p>12.10 Film: The Lodger (1944). Hollywood version of the Jack Ripper story with Laird Cregar as the killer who moves in with an unsuspecting family in Victorian London. Ends at 1.30am.</p>	<p>6.00 News Briefing.</p> <p>6.10 Farming Today.</p> <p>6.25 Shipping Forecast.</p> <p>6.30 Today. Including 6.45: Prayer for the Day 6.55, 7.55 Weather 7.00, 8.00 Today's News 7.25, 8.25 Sports 7.30, 8.30 News Headlines 7.45: Thought for the Day 8.55: Your Letters 8.57: Weather; Travel.</p> <p>9.00 News.</p> <p>9.05 Election Call. 01-480 4411 (Simultaneous broadcast with BBC 1).</p> <p>10.00 News.</p> <p>10.02 International Assignment.</p> <p>10.10 Book at Bedtime: The Hooligan Nights by Clarence Rook (last of 6 parts).</p> <p>11.00 The Financial World Tonight.</p> <p>11.15 John Ebdon in the BBC Sound Archives.</p> <p>12.00 News.</p> <p>12.15 Shipping Forecast; Inshore Forecast.</p> <p>ENGLAND: 6.25-6.30 Weather; 3.00 News.</p>	<p>6.02 The Moonstone by Wilkie Collins (r).</p> <p>6.05 News.</p> <p>6.10 After Four. Peter McNery reads from Queen Elizabeth's book of Sermons and Homilies.</p> <p>6.10 We can do that. Employment in the 80s.</p> <p>6.40 Story Time. 'The Breaker' by Kit Denton (r).</p> <p>6.50 P4C News Magazine.</p> <p>6.55 Shipping Forecast.</p> <p>7.00 Weather; Programme News.</p> <p>7.00 The Six O'Clock News.</p> <p>7.05 Going Places.</p> <p>7.10 News.</p> <p>7.30 Pick of the Week!</p> <p>7.40 Profile: A personal portrait. Your Questions.</p> <p>8.15 Letter from America by Alastair Cooke.</p> <p>8.30 Kaleidoscope. Arts magazine. Tonight's edition includes reviews of the new West End musical Bugle Malone (based on the film) and of the new opera production of Mozart's opera Idomeneo at Glyndebourne.</p> <p>8.50 Weather.</p> <p>10.00 The World Tonight: News.</p> <p>10.05 Party Election Broadcast by the Labour Party.</p> <p>1.00 The Arners.</p> <p>1.25 Shipping Forecast.</p> <p>2.00 Election Platform.</p> <p>2.02 Women's Hour. The special guest is a ballerina, John Boyd. 11.10-11.15: The Princess of Wales. There is also an item on the Entropy poems which are now increasing in popularity.</p> <p>3.00 News.</p>	<p>6.00 Ken Bruce; 7.30 Sarah Kennedy; 10.00 Jimmy Young; 12.00 Music While You Work; 12.30 Gloria Hamford including 2.25 Sports Desk; 2.30 Ed Stewart including 3.02 Sports Desk; 4.00 David Hamilton including 4.22, 5.30 Sports Desk; 5.00 John Peel including 5.45 Sports Desk; 5.50 Sports Desk; 6.00 Sports Desk; 6.10 Sports Desk; 6.20 Sports Desk; 6.30 Sports Desk; 6.40 Sports Desk; 6.50 Sports Desk; 7.00 Sports Desk; 7.10 Sports Desk; 7.20 Sports Desk; 7.30 Sports Desk; 7.40 Sports Desk; 7.50 Sports Desk; 8.00 Sports Desk; 8.10 Sports Desk; 8.20 Sports Desk; 8.30 Sports Desk; 8.40 Sports Desk; 8.50 Sports Desk; 9.00 Sports Desk; 9.10 Sports Desk; 9.20 Sports Desk; 9.30 Sports Desk; 9.40 Sports Desk; 9.50 Sports Desk; 10.00 Sports Desk; 10.10 Sports Desk; 10.20 Sports Desk; 10.30 Sports Desk; 10.40 Sports Desk; 10.50 Sports Desk; 11.00 Sports Desk; 11.10 Sports Desk; 11.20 Sports Desk; 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